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THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is getting ready to come West. Let us join hands in an effort to convert him while he is here. He needs some western vigor in his system.

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

JULY 6th, 1910

Volume II.

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Number 49

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\$656,000 Subscribed Capital **\$656,000**

Cash Deposits with Three Provincial Governments

HAIL INSURANCE

IT IS EVERY MAN'S PRIVILEGE to carry his own risk and save the insurance premium, but why pay a premium and still carry the risk?

WE OFFER insurance that has been on trial for TEN YEARS in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and it shows an unbroken record of loss claims PAID IN FULL, to which thousands of satisfied insurers will bear witness.

WHY EXPERIMENT with something that is on record as having failed whenever put to the test of a bad hail season, or with the NEW and UNTRIED METHODS of Companies having little or no knowledge of Hail Insurance.

OURS is not cheap insurance, but an article that CAN BE DEPENDED UPON, and the price is reasonable.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO. - - Brandon, Man.
THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO. - - Regina, Sask.
THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. - - Edmonton, Alta.

INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED

General Agents - - - WINNIPEG, Brandon, Regina

LOCAL AGENTS in all districts

Will be pleased to quote rates and furnish other information

Ask Your Dealer for

SACKETT PLASTER BOARD

and

Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

The Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

Incorporated 1891

SEASON 1910

Nineteen years' experience of entirely Mutual Hail Insurance.

In fifteen of these years the full indemnity of Six dollars per acre was paid.

In four of these years a pro rata dividend was paid.

In seven of these years the full amount of the Premium Notes was not called.

TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, and even FIFTY PER CENT. of Premium Notes was thus returned to Insurers.

Joint Stock Companies NEVER return any Premiums.

No other Company pays so high an indemnity for loss.

The cost is Twenty-five Cents per acre, or less, according to damage suffered.

Strictly a Farmers' Company, managed by Farmers only and still

THE OLD RELIABLE

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Virden (Manager, Sec.-Treasurer)

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291½ Portage Avenue - - - Winnipeg*When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide*

Union Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1865

Capital paid-up - \$3,200,000

Rest - \$1,800,000

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$42,000,000

HON. JOHN SHARPLES, President C. H. BALFOUR, General Manager
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SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Arcola, Asquith, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Humbolt, Indian Head, Kindersley, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Saskatoon (West End Branch), Scott, Sinitluta, Strassburg, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Wapella, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zeelandia.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS DRAFTS NEGOTIATED.

Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. A General Banking Business Transacted.

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Wire, Phone or write for price f.o.b. your station

J. G. HARGRAVE CO. LIMITED

334 Main St., Winnipeg

Phone Main 431 and 432

Ladies Take Notice

THE lady readers of The Guide will notice in this issue, on the Fireside Page, that we are publishing patterns.

We are continually on the search for some features for our paper which we think will be of interest and value to our readers. This time it is the ladies we have provided for. We have a pattern service which will enable the ladies to secure patterns for all kinds of dresses and ladies' and children's wear. Any one of these patterns will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. This brings the readers of The Guide closer to the advantages of the cities. The lady readers of The Guide will be able to secure the latest style patterns delivered at their own door for the same price that they would pay for them at any of the stores in the city or town. These patterns are selected for us by a lady of wide experience in the West, and our readers can rest assured that they are of the latest and most up-to-date design.

Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Pointer on Profits

A Nest of 20, 30 and 50 lb. White Spruce Butter Tubs weighs 24 lbs.
A Nest any other kind paraffined and unsoakable weighs 18 lbs.

A Difference of **6 lbs.**

Six lbs. Butter at 17c. lb. \$1.02, or the cost of your tubs

Buy only the White Spruce

Remember that your merchant will dock you so much for the weight of your tub regardless of what it actually weighs. Spruce tubs weigh heavier than any other kind, which prevents your paying for dockage with high priced butter.

Insist on being supplied with White Spruce Butter Tubs

You can easily tell them because they have no paraffine on the inside

"JIM" PATTEN RETIRED

"I need a rest. I have been in harness ever since I was a boy and I have worked hard, very hard; now I want to step out, make room for some of the younger element, and watch them."—James A. Patten.

When the clock struck the hour of 4 Friday afternoon in an office in the Western Union building, Chicago, a tall, broad shouldered man, slightly stooped, with silvery hair and moustache, closed his desk, said a rather brusque "good bye" to those in the office, and went home to Evanston.

There was no display, but in the same manner that has marked his triumphs, so was the passing from the active business world of "Jim" Patten, "King of the wheat pit, of the corn pit, holy terror of the cotton market."

Formerly there existed a firm under the name of Bartlett-Patten & Co. Friday the Bartlett-Frazier Company took its place, for along with Jim Patten went his brother, George W. Patten, and there are many who breathe easier.

For thirty years "Jim" Patten has been fighting; from the position of grain inspector in the Chicago yards he rose to be the most powerful figure in the grain market. He made and lost, and then again made millions.

Unlike Napoleon

It savors of injustice to refer to him as some have, as the "Napoleon of the grain market," for Napoleon eventually failed. "Jim" Patten retires, evacuates his position with all the laurels and honors of war without surrendering to anyone.

From the time he cornered the corn market in 1890-1891 until the present day he has had the reputation of playing a "lone hand." Never depending upon anyone else, but bearing the brunt himself, he has fought his way year by year.

Old men on the board of trade say he is soured; that he feels that he has been misjudged and that many of the verbal and editorial knocks he has received have been undeserved; whether or not that be true, they also declare he never asked, never received, but often gave "quarter" to men who were in a hole.

Abstemious in his habits, a regular attendant at church, and quietly, yet quietly philanthropic, it is declared that "Jim" Patten has done a lot of good in his life, much more than the public is aware.

One incident which is widely known among members of the Chicago stock exchange had to do with a young man who got in deep on the wrong side of the market on a grain deal. It is declared that this young man found himself in debt \$50,000 to Patten. He went to Patten, told him the circumstances, and said he would pay the money as quickly as he could. Then, it is declared, that the "iron man" said:

"Wipe that off the slate, my boy; be careful in future, and good luck to you."

"Jim" Patten had his reverses, was "stung" hard several times, but now that he has passed out of the active field it may be of more interest to tell of his victories, especially since they were greater than his defeats.

His Busy Life

Born in Sandwich, Ill., about fifty-eight years ago, he spent his early life in his father's country store, where it was

up to him to measure out anything from a paper of pins to a quart of molasses or a yard of calico.

His father died when he was in his teens and his mother sold the store and came to Chicago, together with his brothers, George W. and H. J. Patten. In 1874 "Jim" Patten got a position as grain inspector in the Chicago yards, and got a lot of hard knocks, actual knocks.

In 1878 he went to work for a firm who did a large business with Comstock & Company, cash grain, eastern shippers and foreign trade. He soon showed his ability and was sent to the New England States, where he sold grain, principally for export.

When Comstock & Company failed in 1881 "Jim" Patten went into a partnership with his brothers and H. J. Coon and continued doing business with the eastern and foreign trade.

They dealt in corn and oats mainly for about eighteen months and then the firm of Patten Brothers was formed. Next, in 1883, came the firm of Carrington, Patten & Company, and at the end of about twenty years came the firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Company. Very soon after this partnership was formed Frank P. Frazier retired to care for his railroad interests, and since then the firm name has been Bartlett, Patten & Co.

In the new firm which sprang into existence Friday are: W. H. Bartlett, Frank P. Frazier, H. E. Rycroft, Edward D. W. Pogue, C. B. Pierce, Wm. Hudson, George E. Fuller, and H. J. Patten, the last-named being "Jim's" youngest brother.

First Big Deal

"Jim" Patten's first big deal came during 1890-91, when for a year he "buled" corn, controlled millions of bushels and won out with lots of room to spare.

During the next twelve years he had several lesser fights, in some of which he was worsted. Finally in 1903 he cornered the oats market. Having studied crop and weather conditions, he "sailed in" and it seemed as though the whole grain market fought him.

At one time, within a week, 13,000,000 bushels of oats were flung at him and it seemed as though he were caught. But just after this delivery had been made it seemed as though the elements conspired to save him, for there came a very heavy and continued rain which prevented the farmers from harvesting and moving any more oats for more than a week.

In the meantime "Jim" Patten had been rushing eastward the enormous quantity of oats which had been unloaded on him. By rail, by boat, along the lake, through the Erie canal, through every possible avenue he rushed his oats to the Atlantic coast and sold them at a profit on every bushel, where it had seemed that he would suffer a loss on every bushel.

An enormous quantity of corn was also involved in this deal, but it went the same way as the oats. He was probably the one man in the country who knew every possible market where he could place his grain. When the panic of 1907 swept the country "Jim" Patten showed rare judgment by selling all of his industrial stocks, but held on to his dividend payers. With these as collateral, he withstood the crisis, was able to hold on to all of his

corn, oats and wheat, and by carrying the grain over to May, 1908, sold it all at a big profit.

The "cap sheaf" was his deal in May wheat, begun in May, 1908. He cleaned up millions on this deal and incidentally got into a wordy war with Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture.

Next Patten turned his attention to cotton and as a result was indicted in New York on the charge of illegally boosting the price of cotton in defiance of the anti-monopoly law.

He is yet to be tried, but his friends say that the mere fact that "Jim" Patten has always played a "lone hand" is sufficient to indicate to them that he was not in a pool.

GOULDTHRIFE A SUICIDE

The body of Frank S. Gouldthrite, the fugitive superintendent of stationery in the printing bureau at Ottawa, was found Sunday floating in the Detroit river near Trenton, a little village a few miles south of Detroit.

The body, which was found by a fisherman, had gashes about the throat, and the man's shirt and collar were covered with blood. Gouldthrite had evidently first tried to end his life by cutting his throat and had then jumped overboard from the steamer Eastern States, on which he left a note telling of his intention to commit suicide.

The finding of the body is a surprise to the Detroit police, who have all along looked upon the note left on the steamer as a mere blind. The body is being held at Detroit awaiting instructions from Ottawa.

When news reached Ottawa that the body of Frank Gouldthrite, the missing purchasing agent of the printing bureau had been found in the Detroit river it surprised everybody but the most intimate friends of the missing official. While ninety people out of one hundred were convinced that Gouldthrite had not committed suicide and that the message left on board the steamer was a ruse to put the police off the track of the fugitive, those who knew Gouldthrite well, were disposed to believe that he had done away with himself.

It was asserted by one friend that Gouldthrite before quitting Ottawa had gone to Chaudiere Falls, with the determination to throw himself in, but that his nerve had failed him. That he was in a highly nervous state and quite likely to do away with himself was well known to his more intimate friends.

PARDON FOR DESERTERS

A militia order just issued announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased as an act of clemency marking his accession to the throne to approve of the remission of sentences to soldiers undergoing sentence to military and detention barracks. Soldiers undergoing sentence for 56 days or less will be released, while those undergoing longer sentences will be entitled to a remission of one half of the unexpired portion of imprisonment. Pardon will also be extended to deserters and absentees from the regular forces who are required, however, to report themselves in writing. Men who have been in a state of desertion for a period of over five years or who are physically unfit for service will not be

called upon to report for service but will be given certificates freeing them from future service.

SHEEP IMPORTATIONS

The announcement some weeks ago regarding the proposed importation of breeding sheep has induced several persons interested in sheep breeding to write to the secretary of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, F. Hedley Auld, Regina, telling what they require.

The movement has aroused considerable interest in the question of sheep breeding. Some are of the opinion that in the sales of sheep that it is proposed to hold only grade ewes should be offered. Others would like to see only purebreds put in the sale. Certainly purebred stock is preferable if the farmers are prepared to pay the price, but as grade ewes can be bought on the ranches in Southwestern Saskatchewan at much less than the price of purebreds it would seem to be a better plan to begin with grades, and afterwards improve the flock by the use of purebred rams of the breeds most suitable to the West.

It is understood that the owners of purebred sheep are being communicated with in order to ascertain what stock they have for sale. This information will be used in preparing a directory of breeders of purebred sheep in Saskatchewan, and will be useful to any person wishing to buy sheep privately. Any sheep breeder in Saskatchewan who fails to supply the desired information would seem to be indifferent to his own interests. If any have been overlooked in sending out the circular of inquiry a copy may be obtained by addressing F. Hedley Auld, Secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Regina, Sask.

CARE OF LIVE STOCK

The following advice on the care of herds and flocks during time of drouth should prove welcome to Western farmers:

As the extended drought in some sections of the country has made it necessary to give special attention to herds and flocks in order to prevent serious losses, Professor G. C. Humphrey of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin urges farmers to give special care to animals at this time to prevent their suffering from the drought. The importance of plenty of shade cannot be overestimated, Professor Humphrey says. Stock may be housed during the day, if necessary, in darkened stables through which air may pass, where the animals will be less annoyed by flies. An ample supply of water is also essential, and the water supply should be well protected, even thought it costs considerable labor to haul water from a distance. Good food is also essential at this time. Green feed is preferable, although dry hay may be used without serious results. Now is a good time to cull out the poor animals, as it is no time for "star boarders." Only the very best individuals in herds and flocks should be maintained. It will be better to buy feed to keep the best animals through a period of drought than to sell the animals and have to buy again for foundation stock at a later time when they will cost more. By providing some soiling crops in the season the supply of roughage may be kept without drawing upon the main forage crop.

A REPRESENTATIVE LIST

of the many Values offered in our JULY Catalogue

We Guarantee the quality of each and every item enumerated to be the best obtainable. All prices quoted in this list are subject to a further discount towards the Free Scales which we are offering this month, as described in our Catalogue, which will be mailed to you on request. All goods listed herein are shown in our Sample Room at 610 Portage Ave., where we heartily invite all visitors to the city during the Exhibition

TEA			
No. 121, Black, exceptional strength,	1 lb.	\$0.25	
" " " "	5 lbs.	1.20	
" " " "	10 lbs.	2.30	
" " " "	25 lbs.	5.50	
No. 63, Black, fine flavor and strength	1 lb.	.35	
" " " "	5 lbs.	1.65	
" " " "	10 lbs.	3.25	
" " " "	25 lbs.	8.00	
No. 69, Green, Japan, our special	1 lb.	.30	
" " " "	5 lbs.	1.40	

COFFEE			
No. 57, Santos, a splendid value	1 lb.	.23	
" " " "	5 lbs.	1.10	
No. 117, Java and Mocha, our best line	1 lb.	.35	
" " " "	5 lbs.	1.65	
Green Coffee, choice Rio	1 lb.	.15	
" " " "	5 lbs.	.70	
Postum Cereal	per 20 oz. pkg.	.22	

COCOA			
Cowans, bulk	per lb.	.20	
Bakers, tins	per 1/2 lb.	.25	
Epps	per 1/4 lb.	.10	

CANNED VEGETABLES			
Corn	per doz.	\$1.00	per tin .09
Peas	"	1.25	" .11
Beans	"	1.00	" .09
Pumpkin	"	1.15	" .10
Tomatoes	"	1.15	" .10
Catsup	"	.85	" .08
Pork and Beans	"	1.15	" .10

CANNED FRUITS			
Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Pitted Cherries and Yellow Peaches	per tin, \$0.18; per 6 tins	\$1.05	
Special Burlington Brand Strawberries, Pitted Cherries, Blackberries, Plums, Blueberries	per 8 tins asst.	\$1.00	
Pie Peaches, No. 3 tins	per tin	.15	
Apples, gallon tins	per tin	.25	

CANNED FISH			
Sunflower Salmon, fresh pink	per tin	.10	
" " "	per 12 tins	\$1.15	
Tiger Salmon, pink	per tin	.14	
" " "	per doz.	1.65	
Kipper Herring, plain or in tomato sauce	per tin	.10	
" " "	per doz.	1.15	
Fresh Herring	per tin	.11	
" " "	per doz.	1.30	
Sardines, Brunswick	per tin	.05	
" " "	per doz.	.50	
Sardines, Concord	per tin	.12	
Shrimps	per 1 lb. tin	.15	
Oysters	per tin	.15	
Lobsters	per 1/4 lb. tin	.20	

EVAPORATED FRUITS			
Apples	per 1 lb.	.10	
" " "	per 25 lbs.	2.40	
" " "	per 50 lbs.	4.10	
Apricots	per 1 lb.	.18	
" " "	per 10 lbs.	1.70	
" " "	per 25 lbs.	4.10	
Peaches	per 1 lb.	.10	
" " "	per 10 lbs.	.95	
" " "	per 25 lbs.	2.35	
Pears	per 1 lb.	.13	
" " "	per 10 lbs.	1.25	
" " "	per 25 lbs.	3.00	

PRUNES			
	1 Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
90-100	\$0.06	\$0.58	\$1.45
70-80	.08	.75	1.75
40-50	.10	.95	2.20

EXTRA SPECIAL			
A limited lot of choice Prunes in 10 lb. wood boxes, size 70-80, while they last	per box	.57	

RAISINS			
4 Crown layers, choice	per lb.	.08	
" " "	per 28 lbs.	2.10	
Seeded, choice, 12 oz. pkgs.	each	.07	
" " "	per doz.	.80	
" " 16 oz. pkgs.	each	.09	
" " "	per doz.	1.00	

CURRANTS			
Choicest and cleanest stock	per lb.	.08	
" " "	per 25 lbs.	1.95	

FIGS for cooking	per lb.	.06
" " "	per 30 lbs.	1.70
DATES Hallowii	per lb. pkg.	.08
" " "	per 10 pkgs.	.75
CANDIED PEEL Mixed	per lb.	.15

BAKING MATERIALS			
Royal Yeast Cakes	per pkg.	.04	
" " "	per doz.	.45	
Hops, Presses	per lb.	.25	
Cream of Tartar, Pure	per lb.	.28	
Baking Soda, Bulk	per lb.	.03	
" " "	per 9 lbs.	.25	
" " "	per 3 lbs.	.09	
Baking Powder, Red Cross	per 1 lb. tin	.18	
" " "	per 3 lb. tin	.45	
" " "	per 5 lb. tin	.65	
" " "	per 1 lb. tin	.25	
" " "	per 5 lb. tin	.90	
" " "	per 6 oz. tin	.20	
" " "	per 12 oz. tin	.35	
" " "	per 2 1/2 lb. tin	1.10	
Chocolate, Cowan's Sweetened	1/4 lb. cake	.08	
" " "	1 lb. cake	.30	
" " "	1 lb. cake	.11	
" " Baker's Unsweetened	1/4 lb. cake	.40	
Cocoanut, Schepp's shredded	per lb.	.20	
Walnuts, shelled, per lb.	.35		
Almonds, shelled	.40		

SPICES, GROUND, PURE			
Pepper, black	per lb.	.22	
Pepper, white	per lb.	.25	
Cinnamon	per lb.	.25	
Cloves	per lb.	.30	
Ginger	per lb.	.25	
Allspice	per lb.	.25	
Pastry (mixed)	per lb.	.25	
Nutmeg	per 2 oz.	.05	
Mace	per 2 oz.	.05	

SPICE, WHOLE			
Pepper	per lb.	.15	
Alspice	per lb.	.15	
Cinnamon	per lb.	.25	
Ginger	per lb.	.25	
Cloves	per lb.	.25	
Mixed	per lb.	.20	
Nutmegs	per doz.	.05	

EXTRACTS			
Flavors: Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Wintergreen, etc.			
Rosebud	per 2 1/2 oz. bott.	.10	
" " "	per 3 bottles	.25	
Maclaren's d'ble strength	per 2 1/2 oz. bott.	.25	
Red Cross, d'ble strength	per 8 oz. bott.	.45	
Jelly Powders: Bee Brand, ass't flavors			
" " "	per pkg.	.05	
" " Blue Ribbon, Maclaren's or Pure Gold	per pkg.	.08	
" " "	per doz.	.90	
Gelatine, Coxes	per pkg.	.10	
" " "	per pkg.	.15	
Quick Puddings, Pure Gold, Custard or Chocolate	per 3 pkgs.	.25	
Corn Starch, Canada Brand	per pkg.	.08	
" " "	per 13 pkgs.	1.00	
Egg Powder, Birds	per pkg.	.13	
Custard Powder, Birds	per pkg.	.13	
Colored Icings, Lemon, Pink or Chocolate			
" " "	per pkg.	.09	
" " "	3 for	.25	
Icing Sugar, white	per lb.	.08	
Lard, Compound	per 20 lb. pail	3.15	
" " Pure Leaf	per 20 lb. pail	3.85	
Macaroni	per 1 lb. pkg.	.13	
" " "	per 5 lb. box	.40	
" " "	per 10 lb. box	.75	
Vermicelli	per 1 lb. pkg.	.13	
" " "	per 5 lb. box	.40	
Molasses, Uncle Ben	per 3 lb. tin	.15	
" " "	10 lb. tin	.48	
" " "	12 lb. pail	.65	
" " "	24 lb. pail	1.15	
" " "	60 lb. pail	2.40	

Condensed Cream, St. Charles	per tin	.10	
" " "	per doz.	1.00	
Evaporated Milk, Reindeer	per tin	.13	
" " "	per 6 tins	.75	

CEREALS			
Rice, Japan	per lb.	.05	
" " "	per 50 lbs.	2.25	
Rice, Patna	per 4 lbs.	.25	
Tapioca, Pearl	per lb.	.07	
" " "	per 4 lbs.	.25	
Sago, Finest Brown	per lb.	.06	
" " "	per 8 lbs.	.45	
Pot Barley	per 1 lb.	.04	
" " "	per 8 lbs.	.25	
Pearl Barley	per lb.	.05	
" " "	per 6 lbs.	.25	
Split Peas	per 7 lbs.	.25	
Whole Green Peas	per 5 lbs.	.25	
White Beans	per lb.	.05	
" " "	per 60 lbs.	2.65	

MEALS			
Rolled Oats	per 20 lb. sk.	.50	
" " "	per 40 lb. sk.	.98	
" " "	per 80 lb. sk.	1.95	
Oatmeal, Granulated, Coarse	per 7 lbs.	.25	
" " "	per 49 lbs.	1.60	
" " "	per 98 lbs.	3.15	
Oatmeal, Standard, Fine	per 7 lbs.	.25	
" " "	per 49 lbs.	1.60	
" " "	per 98 lbs.	3.15	
Cornmeal, steel cut	per 10 lbs.	.25	
" " "	per 49 lbs.	1.15	
" " "	per 98 lbs.	2.25	
Wheat Granules	per 6 lbs.	.25	
" " "	per 24 lbs.	.95	
" " "	per 98 lbs.	3.45	
Graham Flour	per 10 lbs.	.35	
" " "	per 49 lbs.	1.55	
" " "	per 98 lbs.	3.00	
Whole Wheat Flour	per 10 lbs.	.35	
" " "	per 49 lbs.	1.55	
" " "	per 98 lbs.	3.00	

PICKLES			
Maconochies, large size bottle, sour mixed, mustard, white onions or walnuts per bott.		.25	
Red Cross, Sour	per 1 gal. pail	.75	
" " "	per 5 gal. pail	2.90	
" " Mustard	per 1 gal. pail	.80	
" " "	per 5 gal. pail	3.15	
" " Sweet	per 1 gal. pail	.85	
" " "	per 3 gal. pail	3.35	
Horse Radish	per bott.	.20	
Olives	per bottle, 10, 20, 25 and 40		

VINEGARS			
White Wine XXX	1 gal. pails, each	.50	
" " "	5 gal. pails, each	1.75	
Malt, XXX	1 gal. pails, each	.50	
" " "	5 gal. pails, each	1.75	

SOAPS, LAUNDRY			
Royal Crown	per 6 bars	.20	
" " "	per 144 bars	4.30	
Sunlight	per 6 bars	.25	
Fels Naptha	per bar	.07	
" " "	per 10 bars	.60	

SOAP, TOILET			
Oatmeal, Olive Oil, Hard Water, Glycerine or Tar Soap	per 6 bars	.25	
Pure Castile	per cake	.02	
Old Brown Windsor	per 2 cakes	.05	

MOONEY'S SODA BISCUITS			
Per 15 lb box		1.25	

FRUIT JARS			
Masons, Pints	per doz.	.60	
" " Quarts	per doz.	.70	
" " 1/2 gals.	per doz.	.95	

AXLE GREASE			
Diamond	per 10 lb. wood pail	.60	
" " "	per 15 lb. wood pail	.80	
" " "	per 25 lb. zinc pail	1.50	

EXTRACTS			
Imperial Brand, 8 oz. bottles, Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Wintergreen, Strawberry, Raspberry, etc.	each	.25	

MUNRO'S

DIRECT TO YOU

GROCCERS

PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.



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JULY 6th, 1910

VIEWS OF WESTERN M.P.'S

On page 8 of this issue we publish letters from Federal members of the House of Commons giving their views upon matters to be taken up with Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he comes West in a few days. We appreciate very much the courtesy of the members who responded to our request, whether we agree with their views or not. Some of the members ignored us, evidently considering that we were too "small fry" to bother with. Some do not care to give us their views, but prefer rather to give them in the House of Commons. We would suggest to these that not three per cent. of the electors in their constituency ever see a correct and unbiased report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, thus very few of the constituents in the district represented by any member know just what his views are. We considered the present a good opportunity for our Western members to tell their constituents in a few words how they stood on these matters. Those who regard us as "small fry" have still something to learn. They will be glad to give the farmers their views in a couple of years when they come back to seek re-election. Too many of our members disregard the opinion of the farmers until an election is to be held. Then they fall over themselves and endeavor to soft soap the farmers into voting for them. It seems only right that every member should have views on these big subjects and not be afraid to express them. The member who has no views until his party leader makes them for him, is no good to his country, himself, nor to anyone else.

Let us consider these letters from our members. Practically every man favors a lower tariff, and especially on agricultural implements. This is a very hopeful sign. Cannot we induce these members to drop party affiliations for a time and stand together for Canada, and thus force the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to redeem its pre-election pledges. Surely that would be doing better work for the West than sparring for political advantage. The Western farmers want free trade in agricultural implements and a general tariff of the kind Sir Wilfrid promised them in 1893. He must make good his promise before he asks the West to support him again. In view of the opinion of the Western members there should be no difficulty in securing a substantial reduction in the tariff at the next

session. Of course the eastern manufacturers will object, but their control of the government of Canada should be brought to a close.

There is but one mind among the members on the terminal elevator question, though some of them seem to think that there is some other way of eliminating the graft. Recent dispatches from Ottawa lead us to believe that Sir Wilfrid will tell us that his government will take over the terminals at the ensuing session of the House. No excuse can be given for doing otherwise. Every device has been exhausted in an endeavor to secure an honest operation of the terminals, but all have failed. Five hundred inspectors and a squad of secret service detectives couldn't make some of the terminal elevator operators do the right thing by the farmers. The only hope is for government ownership and operation under an independent commission, and we hope the transcontinental commission will not be taken as a standard for our "non-partizan" commission, as one of the members suggests.

In regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway, all the members favor "immediate construction," and some are of the opinion that the present rate is really "immediate" construction. No doubt Sir Wilfrid will explain it in the same way. The idea seems to be in certain quarters that the bridge across the Saskatchewan at The Pas must be built before anything else can be done. This is an argument that will not carry weight. The river freezes in the winter, and material should have been taken across last winter to enable the contractors to continue their work all summer north of the river, or the common and inexpensive cable ferry would handle everything needed for construction work. If a private company were building the road the bridge excuse would never have been made. The entire excuse is pure buncombe. Sir Wilfrid must be given to understand that his scheme to hand over the road to Mackenzie and Mann will not be tolerated. The West wants the Hudson's Bay Railway to be built by the government and also the terminals at the Bay, and they want them to be operated by the government and not handed over to any private company.

The chilled meat industry under federal government control does not meet with the unanimous support of the members, largely as most of them say, because they are not informed on the subject. The Alberta members are fully alive to the needs of such a scheme, and if they will push matters, the Dominion government will be compelled to pay attention. It is essential that the chilled meat industry be placed on a proper basis in order that the Western farmers may go into stock raising with a reasonable hope of reward. This they cannot have under the present system of monopoly.

We commend the letters from the members to our readers and we urge that our farmers urge these matters upon the attention of their representatives. It is only in this way that we can hope to secure for the West the attention it deserves at the hands of the Canadian government.

THE TIME FOR ACTION

The present juncture in Manitoba brings before the farmers of that province the most important problem which they have ever faced. A general election will be held in the province in a few days despite the fact that the Grain Growers did not want an election until the Elevator Act had been thoroughly tested. Not for another five years will the farmers have an opportunity to have a voice in the affairs of the province. Now is the time for them to secure the reforms they have demanded or they must sit idle for another five years until a general election is held. The Grain Growers have fought for a great many years for public elevators. For a long

time "Constitutional Difficulties" stood in the way. But the farmers did not have any belief in the "Constitutional Difficulties" fake. They organized their forces and the governments of the West decided that they had made a mistake in regard to "Constitutional Difficulties" and that the Grain Growers were right in their demands.

The farmers of Manitoba have their Elevator Act, but it is not what they want. They were, however, willing to make the best of it for the time being and have it amended at the next session of the legislature. The Grain Growers at the Brandon Convention and by resolutions all over the province, have demanded an independent commission to operate the public elevator system. They know they are right in their demands. The only way they can secure an independent commission is to elect candidates who will give them an independent commission. By an "Independent Commission" the Grain Growers mean one that is responsible to the legislature and not to the government. The present elevator commission, although it may be composed of the three best men that can be found for the work, is entirely subject to the government and therefore cannot be independent. The Grain Growers want a real and bona fide independent commission.

Another great question before the Grain Growers is that of Direct Legislation. Today it is agreed by all right thinking men that the common people should have more voice in the affairs of their province than they have. The only way to get it is by Direct Legislation. The Grain Growers have demanded Direct Legislation and put that plank in their platform at the Brandon Convention.

These two great principles for which the Grain Growers have stood are absolutely right and are admitted to be so by the ablest thinkers in the English speaking world. In Manitoba the farmers make the province and form more than two-thirds of the population. Why should they not be given the reforms they have demanded. They can secure them if they are determined. The candidates are now before them. Every farmer who believes the Grain Growers' cause to be just and right should see that the candidate whom he supports is in favor of Direct Legislation and an elevator system operated by an independent commission. The farmers can have what is right just as easily as they can have what is wrong. All that is necessary is to be sure that they elect men who will work in the interest of the farmers and will support the demands of the farmers. No man should vote for a candidate without knowing that candidate's views on these important subjects. If the candidate will not pledge himself to work in the legislature in the interests of the people, then he should not be supported. Now is the opportunity of the Manitoba farmers and it will be the last opportunity they will have for five years.

AN ENEMY OF THE FARMERS

We have had occasion to speak of Mr. J. W. Robson, M.P.P., several times and evidence to hand compels us to speak of him again. So far as we can learn Mr. Robson is sparing no effort to discredit all of the Grain Growers' organizations in Manitoba. If such action as this on his part will win him the confidence of the people, then we will be surprised. According to Mr. Robson the Grain Growers' organizations are working against the interests of the country and are controlled by crooks or partisans. We have not, up to the present time, had occasion to speak plainly of any of the members of the legislature but we must do so in Mr. Robson's case. Since he has been a member of the legislature Mr. Robson has done little or nothing for the farmers of Manitoba. He is in his seat during the session and votes just as he is told to vote by his leaders. The idea of him taking up the

cause of the farmers and standing out as a man, never occurs to him. We consider Mr. Robson one of the weakest members of the legislature and a man who should not be allowed to misrepresent the farmers any longer. We trust that the farmers of his constituency will see that he is relegated to private life where he will not do very much damage by knocking the policy of the Grain Growers on every possible occasion. If the farmers of Manitoba expect their cause to prosper they must steer clear of men of the stamp of J. W. Robson who pretends to be a friend of the farmer and then knocks him whenever he gets the chance.

There is more in this than appears on the surface. We have good reason to believe that Mr. Robson's action is but part of a widespread movement to break the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and Association and GUIDE. It looks to us as though Mr. Robson were acting under orders and he is just the stamp of a man to do it. In this case there are a number of other men in Manitoba doing the same kind of dirty work for the same purpose. If Mr. Robson, and men of his calibre, are returned to the legislature then the farmers of Manitoba might as well make up their minds that their struggle for the right is useless. But we hope that the farmers are not going to work against their own interests by electing Mr. Robson. If they defeat him it will be what he deserves and will be a black eye to those interests that are doing their best to down the farmers and keep them in subjection. If the farmers do their duty now they will not regret it.

* * *

MR. McCUAIG'S APPOINTMENT

In our last issue we discussed somewhat the position of Mr. D. W. McCuaig as president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and chairman of the Elevator Commission. In this connection we have received the following letter from Mr. McCuaig. We present it to our readers:—

"I have just read your article in this week's GUIDE in regard to myself and trust you will grant me space to reply. I wish to explain my position in this matter. It is true I was elected by the Grain Growers' Convention in Brandon last December, to the office of President, by acclamation. It was the convention's right to do so. It is also true I have been appointed Chairman of the Elevator Commission, but it is also true that I declined to accept that appointment until I consulted a number of the leading men of the Association personally and by letter, and all, (with the exception of one only) urged me to accept the appointment giving as a reason that they would feel satisfied that the work of the Commission would be carried on without fear or favor.

"The government also pressed me to accept the appointment as I had been President of the Association for so many years while pressing the government to adopt the principle of government ownership of elevators. I should now be willing to help carry out our own proposals and make a success of them. After giving it due consideration I consented to accept the appointment. My desire was then to resign the office of President of the Association, but I hesitated doing so as I could be charged with deserting the Association as soon as I received an appointment with a salary. Since my appointment to the commission I have addressed a large number of meetings on association work and the elevator proposition, and I have consulted the Grain Growers' at every point in regard to resigning the office of President and in every case they urged me to hold the office until the next convention and in many cases resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice for me not to resign.

"On the elevator commission I am carrying out the work laid out by the Grain Growers' Association during the last three years. I am more of an official of the Grain Growers than the government.

(Signed.) D. W. McCUAIG,

President, M. G. G. A."

We stated our position last week and asked for opinions and will not discuss the matter further at this time except to say that we think Mr. McCuaig would have been wiser to have taken the matter up with his directors and asked their opinion rather than to have taken it up with individual Grain Growers.

Two resolutions from local branches have been received. One of these was from Hamiota and was published in the last issue of THE GUIDE. The other one is from Pierson Branch as mentioned in the following letter:—

"Referring to your article in THE GUIDE about Mr. McCuaig occupying the position of Government Elevator Commissioner and President of the Grain Growers' Association. At a meeting of the Pierson Branch held on June 30, the farmers here were enthusiastically in favor of him occupying both positions, believing that it would be a source of strength to the farmers rather than a weakness, thus viewing it in a different light from yourself as expressed in THE GUIDE. As you have invited discussion on this, and our branch has not as yet had the privilege of using the columns of THE GUIDE, I hope that you will find space for these few words in your next issue, July 6.

M. J. BASTARD,

Secretary, Pierson G. G. A."

As we stated before we invited the opinion of the Manitoba Grain Growers' upon this subject. If the Grain Growers of Manitoba wish Mr. McCuaig to retain both positions it is his duty to do so. And likewise, if they wish him to resign from the Presidency of the Association it is his duty to resign. This is a case where Direct Legislation can be used by the Grain Growers and the will of the people should prevail.

* * *

MR. BONNAR'S STATEMENTS

On another page of this issue we publish extracts from an address made by Mr. R. A. Bonnar, K. C., in speaking to the farmers at Eli, Man. Under ordinary circumstances we would pay no attention to such an address, as at the present time the air is filled with campaign stories, the truth of many of them being doubtful. However, when a man of the stamp of Mr. Bonnar makes a statement that a member of the government has threatened to smash the Grain Growers' organization, it is up to us to take notice. Were this statement made by any other candidate in the province we would pay no attention to it, but Mr. Bonnar is a man that has been very close to the government for a number of years, and we do not regard him as a kind of man who would make a statement unless there were some truth behind it. If any member of the government has so far forgotten himself as to declare that the government will smash the Grain Growers' organization, then he is the worst enemy that Manitoba has. We regarded it as suspicious that the government should call an election at the present time, when there was no need of it and no excuse for it, but we did not think that any government would have the nerve to plan such a betrayal, as Mr. Bonnar declares the Manitoba Government has done. These charges against the government are very serious and it is on account of them being made by Mr. Bonnar, that we feel it is our duty to call attention to them. It is the duty of the government to clear themselves of this charge or admit its truth. The farmers of Manitoba cannot afford to have a government in power with unanswered charges such as Mr. Bonnar has made against them. What is needed in our provinces, is governments that have the interests of the people really at heart, and every farmer before he votes should be sure that he is voting for a man who will protect his interests.

* * *

FARMERS SHOULD RULE

In Manitoba where agriculture is predominant and the agricultural population greatly in the majority the farmers should have the biggest voice in the government of the province. The only way they will ever get it is by having a government really of the people the same as they have in the State of Oregon, across the line. For years in that State they have been fighting against corporations and "Boss Rule" but the people have finally triumphed. They did it by securing Direct Legislation. The people of Oregon can initiate any legislation

by an eight per cent. petition of the electors of the State. After the petition is sent to the Secretary of State the Bill must be passed by the legislature and a Referendum is taken upon it. If a majority of the people want the law then they get it. That is real government by the people. If the legislature passes a Bill which the people do not like, they can kill it by a Referendum. No Bill becomes law until ninety days after it has been passed and a petition signed by 5 per cent. of the electors compels the government to give a referendum on that Bill. In Oregon they also have the Recall by which any member can be compelled to resign if 25 per cent. of his electors request it. Of course he can run as a candidate in a by-election. The Recall is very seldom used, the fact that it is on the statute books being sufficient to compel the members to do their duty by the people.

This is just what is needed in every province in Western Canada. No person who believes in popular government can oppose it. But those who believe in "Boss Rule" and "Machine Rule" of course will oppose Direct Legislation. The farmers of Manitoba have an opportunity to-day to have Direct Legislation on their statute books. All they have to do is to elect men who will pledge themselves to vote for Direct Legislation.

* * *

If the Dominion government sets to work on the big waterway schemes for the west it will be necessary to draw off part of the dozen men that are now engaged in the "immediate construction" of the Hudson Bay Railway and put them on the new jobs.

* * *

If men like J. W. Robson, of Swan River, are to misrepresent the farmers in the legislature then there is no use in bothering to hold an election. The farmers will never get their rights if men of the Robson type are to the front.

* * *

Every man who is trying to smash the Grain Growers' organizations is a deadly enemy of the farmers of the West. The farmers should not allow themselves to be hoodwinked.

* * *

Our Western M. P.s don't all like to let the public know their views. Apparently they think it is their own views they are working on instead of the views of the people who elect them.

* * *

The man who is not in favor of Direct Legislation and Independent Commissions to operate public utilities is not fitted to represent farmers in the legislature.

* * *

Direct Legislation means the rule of the people and the end of "Boss Rule", "Corporation Rule" and "Special Privilege."

* * *

If the farmers of Saskatchewan stand firmly behind their Central Executive they will create a force that cannot be overlooked.

* * *

When they pried the lids off the "System" at the lake front, they found what was expected.

* * *

When we get the terminals all "weighed up" the next job will be to "weigh up" the manipulators.

* * *

We wonder if there is any system in vogue among the terminal elevator manipulators by which all get a rake-off.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY JULY, 6th, 1910

No. 49

On The Hog

TWO WEEKS SPENT AMONG THE UNIONS

By E. J. FREAM, Secretary U.F.A.

Starting from here on Monday, June 6, the days have sped by with remarkable rapidity and a number of Unions have been visited. It is a great pleasure to meet the members in their own districts and to find in every case the greatest enthusiasm being displayed. Everywhere is to be found a spirit of unanimity and progress and each member is determined to keep the name of the U. F. A. to the front. All are of the opinion that good work has been done and that we are just at the dawn of our greatest activity. In every union this spirit was found and the members are all determined that no stone shall remain unturned to double the membership. Such encouragement is flattering.

Now for the trip. Having been invited by the live stock commissioner to assist in securing signatures to the pork packing plant agreements it is natural that my work should have been "on the hog." The first meeting was billed for Alix, and owing to a change in the train service was an hour late in starting. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the chairman, Col. Marryat, did the honors in splendid style. We also had the pleasure of a lady in the audience, and more than that she gave a contract in support of the plant. Several guarantees were received, and at the close of the meeting and at the request of the chairman, some time was spent in describing the work now being undertaken by the U. F. A.

Directly after the meeting closed it was necessary to drive to Content, for the meeting of Great Bend Union that evening. Our drive was marred by a heavy thunderstorm, luckily for us the only one on the trip. The members of Great Bend are mostly in the cattle business, but their sympathies are with this scheme and they will get busy and secure further guarantees in their district.

Returning to Content for the night we then secured an early start on Tuesday morning for Cumberland school house, stopping on the way to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Smith, the president of Cumberland Union, at noon. Cumberland is one of the few Unions which on their own initiative took up the pork packing contract and secured signatures for same. On this account not very many were received at the meeting. Here we also were encouraged by the presence of a lady, who gave a contract to support the plant. The members of Cumberland Union organized themselves and are very energetic. They intend to be heard from at all times, and do not intend to let the grass grow under their feet.

The next meeting was billed for Trenville, which is situated about nineteen miles south and east of Cumberland, and it was in attempting to reach there that our troubles started. While the writer was busy with his talk the driver was receiving instructions on how to cut off about six miles on the length of the journey. The informant stated it would be necessary to open a number of gates, but the trail was good and we could not mistake the way. As one of the horses was not in extra good shape the advice was taken and we started off on this short cut. The gates were there and we opened them by the score, but that did not matter as we were cutting down the length of the journey. Shortly after six we reached a ranch which had been described to us

and where we had been informed that we should be able to secure instructions for the balance of the journey. The instructions were secured and on being asked the distance from Trenville our informant said six miles. We followed the trail, recognized the land marks described, saw the grade of the G. T. P. line to Calgary, and at 7.30 arrived at another ranch. The six miles seemed long to us, so we secured further instructions and found that we were on the right trail to Trenville, but still six miles away. We came to the conclusion that six was the limit in that section of the country. Well, we drove, and drove, and the team was getting more and more tired, but still Trenville did not loom on the horizon. The driver said it couldn't for the trees. At 8.30 we were on a better trail and eventually reached a ranch and ascertained that we were still over three miles from our destination. The team was evidently discouraged and it took about forty minutes to make the three miles, and then our dismay could be imagined when we found that the hall was four

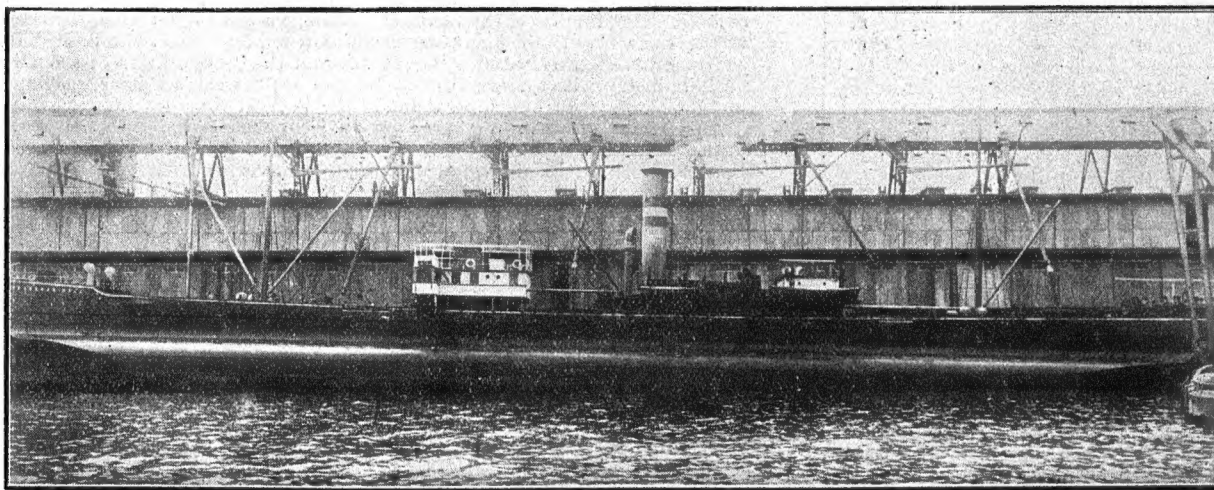
Everyone seemed greatly disappointed at the turn affairs had taken and the result was that arrangements were made for another visit there on June 21, when the members hope for better luck.

The program called for the fording of the river near Trenville and then going to Ewing. This was found impossible, however, as the Red Deer River did not seem to be in a very good humor, so we left Trenville store at six a.m. on Wednesday for the bridge at Content. We were back at Content in time for breakfast and securing a fresh horse started again south and east for Ewing. At 2 p.m. we were informed that we were just two miles from Ewing, and we reached that spot at four, only to find we had still three miles south to travel. It may seem peculiar that we were over two hours in travelling two miles but the answer is, we were given the wrong trail, and after considerable driving arrived at a house in the hills which is without doubt the largest farm house in Alberta. It stands three stories high and covers a large tract of ground. Here we asked the way again.

him for the night, as the day had been both long and strenuous. Bidding farewell to Mr. Claeys on Thursday morning we were at Mr. Kinnear's in plenty of time, and after accepting his invitation we went to the school house and had a very good meeting. From Maple Leaf, Mr. G. W. Lohr, secretary of Prairie Centre Union, drove us home, and entertained us in royal style, taking us to the school house for the meeting and back again at the close. In spite of the fact that a large new barn was being "warmed" with a good old time dance, the attendance was splendid, being the largest at any meeting on the trip, and the members were just filled up with the biggest and best kind of enthusiasm. Of course several signatures were received and the president laid special emphasis on the need of the co-operation and assistance of all members.

The members of Prairie Centre Union are exceedingly energetic. They are now completing arrangements for the erection of a farmers' telephone line, which will connect them with Erskine and will also place themselves in connection with each

GRAIN GROWERS AS EXPORTERS



E.S.S. "Tredegar Hall," capacity 275,000 bushels, chartered by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, with Oats from Montreal to Avonmouth, England.

miles from the post office and store. The team was done and it was useless for us to try and reach our destination with them, so we unhitched, fed and watered. The postmaster kindly gave us some supper and in the meantime a young man who had come after his mail kindly volunteered to ride to the hall and inform the members of our plight, and get the president to drive up for us. We waited till ten and then no one being in sight the writer picked up his satchel and started in the good old fashioned way to reach the school house. At eleven a team was recognized and more than this the voice of the president could be heard speaking to his horses. The members had waited at the hall till nearly eleven and then decided to pull home. Explanations were in order and it was ascertained that the young man went to the meeting but never delivered the message, stating instead that the speaker was on the road and would be there in a very short time. The members waited and when the speaker was not in sight adjourned the meeting.

We found our host was a Frenchman, who could not understand English, and we could not understand French. He was going to Ewing, however, and we followed him for awhile, only to find that we had to go right back to our starting place at two o'clock. This made us late, however, and when we reached the school house everyone had gone. We had about come to the conclusion that our evil star was following us with a vengeance, but the splendid hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing put us in better trim once more, and as Mr. Claeys, secretary of Union Hall Union, met us there, we had no further trouble in finding our way.

We were on time for Union Hall meeting and had a splendid one, the members being greatly interested in the project and several signatures to the contracts were secured. Mr. Kinnear, secretary of Maple Leaf Union, was also at the meeting to pilot us to his residence. We found however, that it was eleven miles there, and as it was after midnight we accepted Mr. Claeys' kind offer and stayed with

other. They had requested assistance from the government in the shape of a rural line, and although the district is well settled with the best class of settlers the line was not forthcoming. Growing tired of continual delays they decided to proceed themselves at the preliminary details as now carried out. In fact, the energetic secretary of the Prairie Centre Farmers' Telephone Co., K. J. Lincoln, one of the most enthusiastic U. F. A. men in the province was kept busy at the close of the meeting taking subscriptions for the company and giving receipts for the first payment on the shares. Mr. Lincoln expects to order the first carload of poles at once, and it will not be long before the members will be able to "hello" at each other over the line.

Leaving Mr. Lohr's on Friday morning we journeyed to Lowden Lake, reaching there at noon and staying with J. H. Bradley, secretary of the union. This meeting was a very good one, and at its close, resisting the pressing offers received

Continued on Page 30

What Our M.P.'s Think

A Number of Members of the House of Commons, at the request of The Guide, give their views on the matters which the organized farmers will take up with

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western Tour

SASKATCHEWAN MEMBERS

A. Champagne, M.P. for Battleford, Sask.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter and you can rest assured that anything that I can do in this matter will not be neglected by me.

(Signed) A. CHAMPAGNE.

June 1, 1910.

R. S. Lake, M. P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask.

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 28th inst., in which you inform me that it is the intention of the organized farmers to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at various points in the West, and present requests that his government give immediate attention to certain points of vital importance to the farmers, upon which you tell me you are asking the opinion of the Federal members from the three Prairie Provinces.

I have never sought to conceal my opinions either in or out of parliament, upon the points named, and am glad to repeat for the benefit of your readers the views which I hold, and have advocated in the House of Commons.

1. Reduction of the Tariff.—In my opinion the general average of the tariff is much too high—higher than is justifiable either from the standpoint of Protection or Revenue tariff. There are many items of general importance to consumers generally, and to farmers in particular, upon which a large reduction of duties could be made and still leave a considerable margin of protection to the manufacturers. A notable example of prime interest to the farmers is the case of the larger agricultural implements which are an absolute necessity in modern agriculture, and indeed may be called the raw material of the grain grower. The agricultural implement industry holds a unique position at present in Canada. It is the only large industry in the country whose export trade is larger than the import trade in the same articles. It is an industry which I believe could hold its own without any protection at all.

2. The taking over of the terminal elevators at the Lake Front and operating them as a public utility.—I believe the Grain Growers are perfectly right in the high importance they attach to this proposed measure. The grain at present pays for the operation of the terminal elevators in private hands, as well as interest on the capital invested, and would equally do so under government operation, and there can be no good reason against it from the financial standpoint. While on the other hand it seems to me that government operation is the logical concomitant of our present system of grading. I have advocated this measure in the House of Commons several times during the last two years.

3. The immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway.—I have been a firm believer in the Hudson's Bay route for the last ten years or more, and have not ceased to advocate the building of a railway to the Bay. Two years ago the prime minister promised its immediate construction. A source of revenue in the sale of pre-emptions and purchased homesteads has been created, and earmarked by parliament for this special purpose, and is now sufficient to build the road. There is no excuse for the continued delay in commencing the work. I am, moreover, most strongly of opinion that the road when built must be operated by the government and be open on equal terms to all the railways of the northwest, and must not be allowed to pass under the control of any one company.

4. The inauguration of a chilled meat industry with refrigerator car service for the three prairie provinces under the operation and supervision of the Federal government.—I believe that the inauguration of a chilled meat industry is of the highest importance, and that some such policy as that outlined is necessary if the cattle business of the West is to be maintained at its present level, let alone

the development, as our future as an agricultural community demands that it should be. The question should receive immediate and earnest attention.

(Signed) R. S. LAKE.

Grenfell, Sask., June 3, 1910.

D. B. Neely, M. P. for Humbolt, Sask.

Your favor of 30th inst., is before me and in reply I beg to say that I do not see my way clear to accede to your request, as I cannot see the good object that would be attained thereby. Thanking you for your invitation and regretting that I am unable to give you a more favorable reply,

(Signed) D. B. NEELY.

Humbolt, Sask., June 3, 1910.

Thos. MacNutt, M. P. for Saltcoats, Sask.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ult., asking for my opinion as one of the Western members, on four matters of great importance which it is the intention to submit to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I may say that I have no objections but I do not wish to become involved with any newspaper controversy. I hardly know whether you wish just a "yes" or "no," but apparently as you mention that "you

chose. The only decrease in revenue would be to the manufacturers to whom the farmers are now paying exorbitant profits out of the proceeds of their hard and often unremunerative labor. This is a discrimination against the West in favor of the eastern manufacturers and works against the prosperity of all Canada. I do not mean to say that a considerable reduction would make the farmers rich, but it would assist, and would be, I believe, a simple act of justice. There is now a probability of reciprocal arrangements with the United States, but how these will effect agricultural implements remains to be seen.

2. The Terminal Elevator Question.

There appears to be a strong desire for the government to take up the commercial end, but I do not understand that government functions are to do this. Its primary duty is, in my opinion, to govern, control, enact and enforce good laws, keep peace and order, educate, improve transportation facilities, open up markets, encourage the development of the country's resources, and otherwise administer in the interests of the people, and it is the duty and privilege of the citizens to produce, manufacture and transport. If, however, there is no other method of getting a

obtain a government pronouncement last session on the floor of the House, and I am satisfied that Sir Wilfrid will endorse what was then said. Here, again, we have adverse criticism, that only \$500,000 was placed in the estimates towards the "immediate construction", but is this altogether fair?

The first thing is to bridge the Saskatchewan, as otherwise material, thousands of tons of it, would have to be wagoned up and down the steep banks and ferried across the river. There are a number of bridges across the same river higher up, including the South branch, and none of them have taken less than a year to build, while at the Pas the banks are much steeper and the river valley wider. The contract for the bridge is let, but we can hardly expect it to be ready for traffic inside of a year. According to the chief engineer's reports a feasible four-tenths grade has been discovered and surveyed, but he claims that he can get a much less expensive road with same grades, if given more time. So that further necessary explorations can be made, whilst the bridge is building. I expect to see a large sum voted next session, when the work can be proceeded with and completed both economically and rapidly.

4. The Chilled Meat Industry.—I should think this is more of a provincial than federal matter. But what is to prevent the people themselves organizing, as in the case of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and undertaking it themselves, with, if necessary, provincial government co-operation and assistance? Another thing to consider is, that there is the probability of the embargo being raised. If so, cattle on foot would likely bring a better figure than chilled, dressed meat from our grass fed cattle; or would the farmers still feed sufficient stock to justify the undertaking and make it pay? I confess, however, that I have not sufficient data to give a decided opinion on this matter.

As this letter has grown to a considerable length, and if you receive replies from all the members your space will be limited, I will close.

(Signed) THOS. MACNUTT.

Saltcoats, Sask., June 1, 1910.

W. W. Rutan, M. P. for Prince Albert, Sask.

In reply to your letter of the 28th of May, I will say that I fully endorse the reduction of the tariff, the Hudson's Bay Railway and government control of terminal elevators. The meat situation I have not yet been able to fully look into.

(Signed) W. W. RUTAN.

Melfort, Sask., June 8, 1910.

J. G. Turriff, M. P. for Assiniboia, Sask.

Owing to my absence I only have your letter of the 28th ultimo today, asking my opinion on four questions to be laid before Sir Wilfrid.

In reply I beg to say that I will be very pleased if I can be of any assistance with your delegates in placing these matters before him. I have no hesitation whatever in giving my views on these subjects. I am now, and always have been in favor of lower duties and shall continue to work along those lines, endeavoring to get reduction whenever possible.

In reference to Hudson's Bay railway, I have faith in its success, and I know that the government is now going on with the bridge over the Saskatchewan river, and just as soon as they can get absolute and definite information as to the best port on the Bay the line will be pushed as fast as possible.

Re taking over the terminal elevators, I am not in favor of government ownership and operation in a general way, believing that in most things they cannot do business of that kind as well as private in-

Continued on Page 23

THE GUIDE'S REQUEST

On May 30 THE GUIDE addressed the following letter to each of the 27 members of the House of Commons in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

"Dear Sir:

You no doubt know that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to make a tour of the West during July and August. It is the intention of the organized farmers to meet Sir Wilfrid at various points throughout the West and present to him requests that the Dominion government give immediate attention to four matters of vital importance to the farmers of Western Canada, namely, the reduction of the tariff; the taking over of the terminal elevators at the Lake Front and operating them as a public utility; the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Road; and the inauguration of a chilled meat industry with refrigerator car service for the three Prairie Provinces under the operation and supervision of the Federal government.

In view of this, we are anxious to secure for publication in THE GUIDE the opinions of the Federal members of the three Western provinces and should be very glad if you could favor us with your views on these subjects.

Trusting that you will favor us with a reply at your earliest convenience, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

There have been only sixteen acknowledgements to THE GUIDE's letter and all of them are here published. It will be noted that only eight of the members really give their views.

should be very glad if you could favor us with your views on these subjects," you expect them to be dealt with fairly fully, I will therefore endeavor to comply with your wishes.

1. The Reduction of the Tariff.—I have always been and am now in favor of a low tariff, especially on agricultural implements. A few articles have been placed on the free list and there has lately been a slight reduction on others, but this is not nearly enough. The principles being carried out by the government of giving free or cheap lands to encourage settlement, should, I think, be supplemented by cheap tools to work that land with. The government, however, cannot control that price. If a man makes something it is his own and he can charge what he likes, but it can to a large extent prevent monopolies and combines designed to enhance the price, and which then become conspiracies and do this more effectively by a low tariff which would encourage competition from the United States, than by imposing penalties on the trusts and combines, that are cunning enough to keep out of trouble. I do not believe the country's revenue would be detrimentally effected, but probably increased, as more American goods would be purchased; the farmers would have a greater purchasing power, would no doubt raise more crops, and thus have more money with which they could buy other duty paying articles if they

square deal after all other plans have been fairly tested, it may be advisable for the government to take the matter out of the hands of the untrustworthy parties whose manipulations cannot be controlled, and deal with it themselves. But would the operation by the government be a panacea and be satisfactory? We have the Intercolonial as an example, which seems now to be picking up, but has never been a success. We are also aware that the Grand Trunk Pacific being built by the government, under a non-partisan commission, is subject to much criticism; and is there any reason to expect that the operation of terminal elevators would meet with a better fate? The system, however, which late disclosures prove to be in vogue, of mixing inferior grain with a small quantity of high grade and thus increasing the price to the dealer at the expense of the reputation of the wheat, should be prevented by legislation if necessary, and the identity of the farmers' product preserved so that it can be sold on its merits. I do not think this is beyond the possibility of the principles of government control. At the same time if this should fail to give relief, I would favor the government taking over the handling of the grain and would risk adverse criticism. But the people should not complain if they found that the national debt was increasing.

3. The Hudson's Bay Railway.—I was sufficiently interested in this road to

Agricultural Co-operation

How the Farmers must get together and do their own business if they expect to get the full reward of their labors

By R. HENDERSON, Secretary, Pincher Creek, U.F.A., in an Address before Summerview Agricultural Society

I make no apology in the choice of my subject this afternoon, rather do I regret that someone better fitted to do the subject justice, should not have addressed you.

My object will be rather to simply introduce the question of Agricultural Co-operation, in order that a free discussion, and I hope something practical will be the result of our meeting this afternoon. I congratulate myself in having the pleasure of opening up this subject in Summerview, which is regarded by all Summerviewites as the "Banner District" of Sunny Southern Alberta, and whilst I very heartily congratulate our friends north of the old Man River in obtaining nearly all the prizes at the recent grain and seed fair in Pincher Creek, and if in the near future we should chance to hear the railway conductors announce as the next station "Summerview," and "All change for Pincher Creek," I for one would feel neither envious nor jealous.

Coming to our subject of Agricultural Co-operation. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that the farmers and farm laborers are about the only trade, business, calling or profession that has not a live organization for mutual protection, and self interest. Even the barbers of the great Pincher Creek, have lately formed a union with only two members, and have succeeded in agreeing to advance the price of a simple hair cut to 35 cents. and when we remember that the farmers form at least 75 per cent. of the entire population and the other 25 per cent. live almost entirely off the farmers, and many of this number

have grown rich financially, and in many instances by unscrupulous, over reaching and iniquitous methods.

I need hardly remind you of the first two or three years of the homesteader or those who have taken up improved farms. The awful privation and want of home comforts are also too well known to many of us, and many a trader in past years in this great new land has succeeded in keeping many an honest farmer in poverty, when they might have been in comfortable circumstances, if a properly organized Association had been in existence.

Nature's Hardships

It has not been an uncommon occurrence for the store-keeper to willingly undertake to supply the rancher with everything required and at prices all his own; then perhaps poor crops, or hail, or frost or snow comes, rendering the poor rancher at the mercy of his creditors, then mortgage on land, cattle or crop, and in many instances when crop was maturing, would be bought up at a price simply scandalous, and by the time hay or grain was ready for market the price would invariably be 20 to 50 per cent. higher than the amount contracted for. I have heard of a case more outrageous still, which I cannot refrain from mentioning; that of a rancher, who in the early days got credit to a considerable amount from the local store-keeper. The rancher figured making a good payment in the Fall, but before the fall payment was demanded, otherwise a chattel mortgage, and ultimately sale of the cattle, a yearling bunch, which was purchased by a friend of the store-keeper and branded

on the rancher's premises, and allowed to remain until big enough to kill.

Now, I mention these facts to show how many farmers in the West have been imposed upon, simply because for the time they were unable to protect themselves, and the more wide awake merchants were ready to take the advantage. But you say, what has all this to do with Co-operation? Rather I should say all this and much more has been possible because of the want of Co-operation.

Better Prices Assured

I am sure that if we had all our farmers and laborers united in one live, vigorous association, for mutual protection, that a wave of prosperity would spread over our district, that we had not even dreamed of, much less realized. Let me briefly mention a few of the things whereby we might assist each other. I shall speak of pork, beef, eggs and butter and poultry, hay and grain, in fact anything we now raise on the farm. At present we simply have to take whatever we are offered, and we cannot help ourselves, and in many instances we bring our produce and cattle and stock up to the market point, and because we know no better, sell at prices far below the market value. For example, we may have a bunch of hogs ready to sell, and some second hand dealer or commission man will come along and say, "Oh, hogs are a lot cheaper this week, and they are only worth 8 cents now, I am shipping a car next week and will give you that, though I am afraid they will be cheaper before I ship."

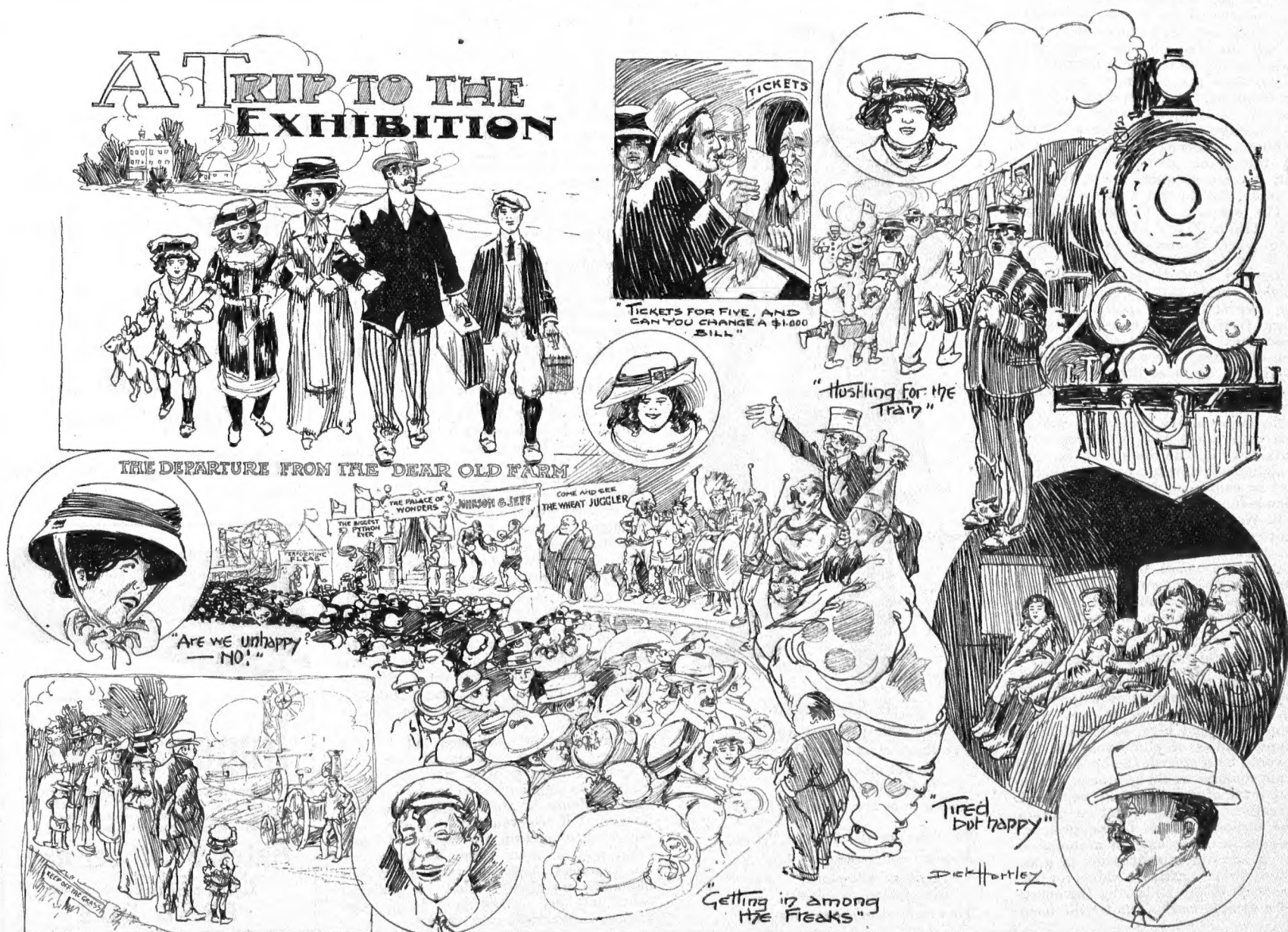
Then we may have some fat cattle to

sell and some drover or buyer will come along and examine them and of course say, "Oh, these cattle are not good enough, and are only worth so much," well knowing that they are worth a lot more, and, of course, we have no alternative but to sell, and in many cases have to keep them months after they are sold, before they are delivered; and so I might go on over all our farming operations, with the same result.

Then take our hay crop. It is well known that our friends south of Pincher Creek, have perhaps the best hay farms in Southern Alberta, and enormous quantities of hay are shipped annually from Brocket and Pincher, and it is also no uncommon thing for many of our farmers to enter, and in many cases are pressed to make contracts early in the spring at from 9 to 12 dollars a ton, delivered at the station, when in nearly every case prices advance to almost double this amount, with the result that as farmers, we allow ourselves to let our year's crop, in many cases, slip from us at prices out of all proportion to the genuine market value.

Grain Problem Worst

But perhaps the way in which our grain is handled is the most ruinous of all. If I am not wearying you unduly, I must ask your indulgence on this question of Grain and Elevators. That something must be done, and that quickly, along this line goes without saying, and surely our friends east of us deserve our warmest gratitude for the stand they are taking and the fight they are making in compelling the government to listen



to their reasonable demands, and it is surely up to us in this far western land, to get into line with our Saskatchewan and Manitoba friends, and by one great united effort have this corrupt system of monopoly among elevators done away with.

Here I should like to point out some reasons why we should get in touch with the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. As you are aware, this is an institution which has for its object, the improvement of the condition of those who depend for their living upon the cultivation of the soil; it is part of the world-wide protest of the workers, against the wrongs inflicted upon them by the schemers; it is one form of expression of the natural demand to enjoy God's bounties, and the fruits of their labors, grown so abundant through man's ever increasing mastery, over the forces of nature.

Privilege Based on Monopoly

The first step toward the improvement of conditions is the discovery of the cause of the trouble. There is in this case a primary and a secondary cause; as farmers we do not recognize and are not prepared to deal with the primary cause, which is privilege, based on monopoly, by individuals of a common heritage—the earth. The farmers have now discovered the immediate cause of their failure to enjoy the fruits of their labors, which is because the price of nearly every article we consume, has been artificially raised by combinations among manufacturers, or the dealers, while the price of our own product, (grain) instead of being artificially raised by a combination among ourselves, to keep pace with the rise of those things which we consume, has been artificially reduced by a combination of the large milling and elevator interests.

The Elevator Combine

We are scarcely aware that the grain trade of the west, is practically in the hands of a small group of milling and elevator companies which by means of their possession of the storage facilities through-out the province, are able to throttle all real competition, both as buyers in the country and sellers in the secondary and ultimate markets. Possessing nearly all the storage at country points, they are able to buy considerably over half the grain, by the wagon load, at prices much under the quotations for car lots, since many farmers pressed by their creditors, and prevented by lack of cars from shipping in car lots, are forced to take whatever price is offered, by those possessing storage facilities. Then the grade given for this cheap wheat, is often as much lower, than the real grade, as the price given is lower than the real value. The giving of light weight, taking heavy dockage, the putting out wheat of inferior quality, in place of the farmers' special binned grain; the frequent refusal of special binning privileges, and the putting barriers in the way of farmers special shipment, through their houses, to rival dealers, are additional advantages which the possession of storage gives them over their competitors. Much of the terminal storage is also in the hands of those who own the country elevators. It is evident also that the large milling companies will desire to keep prices at a low level, while the grain is in the hands of farmers. The ability of elevator owners, whether millers or exporters, to extinguish competition is fully recognized by the trade.

C. B. Watts, in his evidence before the committee on Agriculture in Ottawa, stated that he considered it impossible to establish a small line of elevators, to compete with the owners of the present system already established, owing to their determination not to tolerate competition.

Government Ownership the Remedy

Now let me point out some of the advantages of a government owned elevator system. The many benefits can only be simply outlined here, and first of all the opportunities of plundering the farmers would be removed, the back-bone of the grain combine would be broken, the general level of prices would be raised; the creation of a Co-operative agency for the disposal of the farmers' grain at cost would be made easy of accomplishment. A scientific classification of grain according to its intrinsic value, or the requirements of the millers by the operation of a sample market, under the most

favorable circumstances would be made possible. The creation of storage in the interior, where weight and grade certificate could be obtained would permit the borrowing of money by the farmers, to discharge their pressing liabilities, at an early date, thus benefiting all who have business relations with them, except the grain dealer who formerly cinched him. Then again, his ability to finance on the security of the grain would allow the farmer to market the grain gradually, so that his offering kept step with the milling and export demands, thus making the price higher for the farmer, though not necessarily for the consumer, since the farmer would only obtain the benefits formerly absorbed by the speculator, and every additional dollar thus received by the farmers, will be a dollar more to spend with those with whom we do business.

Sample Market System

The establishment of a grain market where all types of grain in the West, can be found exposed for sale, and where all classes of millers, large and small, Western Canadian, Eastern Canadian and European, can meet on even terms, and the offering of grain for sale by farmers, in a leisurely manner through their own Co-operative agency, would be some of the results which would flow from the government ownership and operation of elevators at country points, and to government ownership of the terminals, with special binning privileges there. This state of affairs would make Winnipeg the most scientific and highly competitive grain market in the world. Thus with proper storage on our prairies, when Hudson Bay and Pacific routes are opened up, will put the owners of grain in a position to take advantage in competition, in both ocean freights and markets.

The Organization Needed

Thus far I have been pointing out the disease, or the difficulty under which, we as farmers, are laboring, now let me explain what I consider to be the cure, and I say at once that the remedy lies in our own hands, and can be summed up in three words:—viz., "Organization, Co-operation, Agitation." I make bold



R. A. BONNAR

In a fast and furious scrap
I've the vim and also the sap
To put up a fight,
In support of right;
And actions are better than yap.

The best for the farmers I'll do,
And act independently too;

I never will pause
In making good laws,
To win for the grower his due.

to say these three words if properly carried out, and acted upon, will revolutionize our farming operations, and inaugurate a wave of prosperity in this district that at present we do not even dream of. First of all, we want an Agricultural Society, with branches in every town, village and district of Alberta, and every name of every farmer, farmer's son and farm laborer, with complete organization, with a president, the best known and most popular man in the district, and a practical farmer, then vice-presidents, selected so as to represent every part of the district within which the Association operates, with a committee selected in the same representative manner, whose special business will be to get in touch with every farmer, secure their names as members of our Society. Then out of this general committee, appoint an executive of say twelve men, who must be all alive, and selected so as to represent every district embraced in our society. Then we must have a general secretary, who shall simply be on fire with enthusiasm, and who shall put fire into president, vice-presidents, committee and executive, in fact, the secretary must be the live wire through which the electric current flows, and which gives life and light to every thing it touches.

Then as an Association thus perfectly organized we must get in touch with similar organizations in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and further East, in fact all over our Dominion, get affiliated with these organizations, appoint our delegates to attend special meetings, on special occasions, for special purposes, also to attend annual conventions, thus we will have a net-work of perfect organization, for our own protection, and the advancement of farming interests in this country, which will in a short time become invincible.

Gentlemen, this is no mere dream, but as sure as we are in Summerview this Saturday afternoon, so sure can we become such a power, that the present monopolies, and present methods of plucking the farmers shall very soon disappear.

Must Sell Direct

Here in Summerview and Pincher Creek districts, we have as good markets as in the world, for all we can raise on our farms. Why by Co-operation should we not have a secretary, who would be constantly in touch with lumber merchants coal mine owners, hotel proprietors, livery barn owners, in fact all consumers of farm produce. Through our own society we could thus dispose of our oats, our hay, our pork, our beef, our butter and eggs, our vegetables, and our wheat, in short all we raise on the farm, and thus sell direct to the consumer or manufacturer and so cut out the middleman, this canker worm, who has been draining and plucking us farmers, all these years until he has grown fat and sleek, and many of whom are well able to retire into oblivion, during the remainder of their natural lives, and who can thank the farmers for being so easily gulled as simply to take whatever prices they were offered, and appear thankful, no matter how, or what they thought.

Farmers must be United

This thing can be done, and will be done, if only each one of us play our own little part. Then a word as to our implements, our harvest requisities, such as twine, etc., and also our seed grain. There is no reason why we should not, by Co-operation, purchase all these, through our own society, direct from manufacturers, and on much better terms than we can single-handed. Our farming implements are becoming a serious problem. There is no reason in the world why our implements should not cost us 25 per cent. less than we are paying at present, and leave a large revenue for the manufacturer, but with agents and collectors, and railway rates, and large protective duties, with heavy interest, the wonder is, that as farmers we can exist at all.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, let us look at these different matters as wise men. I know neither politics, nor religion in matters so momentous to us, as farmers, and residents in this district. We must be united if we want to help ourselves, and send to our own provincial and Dominion houses, men whom we know are no trimmers, but who will voice our demands, no matter what his political color may be. I end as I began, Organize, Co-operate, and Agitate.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

LANGLEY REPLIES

Editor GUIDE:—In his last letter Mr. Kirkham has descended from Holy Writ and poetry, to rhapsody, and has buried the issue out of sight under a flood of raving invective. I am inclined to agree with him that on fundamental principles we have in reality no party distinctions; that the chief dividing line in politics is principally administrative. In a nation like Canada, with little or no history, where parties have been formed by compromise combination it could hardly be otherwise. But, while this is true enough it does not alter the fact, that party distinctions are sharply drawn, not that party feeling is strongly imbedded in the popular mind; and no man who takes an active part in public affairs can shut his eyes to it. Mr. Kirkham conveniently shuts his eyes to facts that tell against him. He dwells with emphasis upon the fact that the farmers' vote is divided, but fails to note that the vote of the rest of the community is equally divided. Take his statement (I don't think it correct) that the farmers are 75 per cent. of the voting power, it loses nothing of its proportion by being divided, because the rest of the community being divided in the same way the divided farmers' vote holds the same relation to the divided non-farmer vote. Its proportion is not altered at all; its power to dominate is there; why does it not dominate? Certainly, not because it is divided, but because it is not wisely used.

Every argument that can be adduced to show how the farmer can dominate political affairs outside the present parties has just as much force when used to show how he can dominate inside the present political parties. The latter contention has this political force, that the means—machinery if you like—are all there to his hand, while, if an attempt is made to form a farmers' party, it will be necessary to create new machinery, because however shocking it may appear to those who differ from me, no party can be run without organization, and to those opposed to it such organization will be a machine. I hold the opinion that a political organization by farmers, for farmers alone, cannot be created with any hope of successfully doing the work that lays immediately in front of us, because after we have freed the farmers from the clutches of the grain dealing combine there will remain a host of other things to do, such as freeing ourselves from the loan companies; protecting our interests in the right location of railways; maturing some workable plan of hail insurance; all matters involving the use of political weapons and, in the larger field of Dominion politics securing a more equitable tariff. To turn our attention away from these things in order to spend our strength in the doubtful task of creating a new political party does not appeal to me at all. It is contended we have no voice or say in the law making. Such a contention is silly. There is no power in Canada can prevent our voice being heard when we have made ourselves articulate; and apart altogether from politics a great field for our energies is opening out before us in the possibilities of co-operation that are patent to the gaze of every thinking man; matters that cannot be settled by votes, but must be settled by developing a business capacity and a sense of mutual reliance and mutual responsibility.

The reckless abuse of the men engaged in the work of government I should regard as hardly less than criminal were it not so palpably hollow and ludicrous.

To speak of political organization as "hell's faction machines devoted to Moloch," is worse than childish; it is drivell. Even worse is the statement that the men who lead both parties have sold themselves to capitalistic greed. I pass by the gentlemanly suggestion that I am the paid champion of those who prey upon the class to which I belong. A man who can regard that sort of nonsense as serious argument places himself outside the realm of sanity, and is a fit companion to the unfortunate victims of hysteria. I know the prime minister of this province pretty well, and speaking of him in his public capacity, I say, without any hesitancy, he is a serious and clean-minded man, whose chief concern is to discharge the duties of his high office, not only in an acceptable manner, but in a way that shall be of real service to all classes of the community. And I should hardly say less of the man who leads the provincial opposition. We are, when the farmers' party is formed, to have trustworthy and intelligent farmer members. What have we now? Take two members of the opposition, Mr. Tate (Regina County), Mr. Riddell (Souris), and two members of the government side, Mr. Stewart (Cannington) and Mr. Finlayson (North Battleford). Each of these men have been earning their living on the farm for more than twenty years and were selected and elected by their neighbors because of that. To refer to these men as "sold to capitalist greed" is an insult to common sense and decency, and stamps Mr. Kirkham's letter, not as an argument, but as the slanderous wail of a political misfit.

But, Mr. Editor, there is no reason why our friend from Saltcoats and those who agree with him should wear out the knees of their pants beseeching me to let them go on. In spite of the wicket politicians this is comparatively a free country. The fact that in the place I occupy I shall do my little best to serve my fellow farmers should not deter men who are more ambitious to work in the way they consider best; let the men who want a farmers' party get to business. Each of them live in a constituency. Let them

stamp around there among their neighbors where they are known; there is quite a time yet before the election. Then, when the election is called let them offer themselves in their paraded purity as farmers' candidates, and the result will give the readers of THE GUIDE a chance to see what right these reckless slanderers of other men have to speak in the name of the truth-loving farmers of Saskatchewan.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont.

ORGANIZE WHOLE COUNTRY

Editor GUIDE:—The organization movement now going on among the farmers of Western Canada shows that the farmers are at last awakening to the realization that they are being robbed by the whole-sale and that something must be done to stop it. But while the majority now joining the organizations no doubt understand that more can be attained by organized efforts, and that great benefits will accrue to them from co-operative buying and selling, I think it is safe to assume that the great mass, as yet, has little or no conception of the underlying causes which is separating them from the things that rightfully belong to them, or preventing them from getting the full product of their toil. And it is up to those of us who have made a thorough study on this subject to enlighten them on the right track.

It is an historical fact that in every period of the world's history, where a certain class of the population have held the economic power, that same class have also dominated the political situation. Throughout Europe we find that in the middle age the tillers of the soil were miserably paid, ignorant peasants; serfs, with no property and less rights. The great barons or nobles were their economic masters and political rulers; they were the police, jury and judge over the peasants.

When the French revolution finally gave the death blow to feudalism, a new class came into power and they in turn controlled the nations economically and politically. It is true that the masses in some of the countries, and as years went by in most all of them, was given the right to vote; but so skilfully did the ruling class manage this; so well did they succeed in keeping the masses in ignorance, and divided among themselves over minor issues that the people in general, up to date, have received little or no benefit from the franchise. In the United States we see that the Standard Oil, railroad, sugar, steel and other great combinations of capital not alone rule the country financially, but are absolute masters of the political situation. Such men as Taft, Roosevelt, judges and senators are either members of that class or puppets in their hovels, and no man could hold an office of any importance in the United States today unless the trusts will it.

Over here in Western Canada with its rich soil and natural richness, is such fine picking for the capitalist class that they are swarming in from all directions, getting control of everything in sight;

not forgetting to fasten their fangs on the provincial and national government. Whatever this new Canada has been to the settler it has certainly been an Eldorado for the capitalist. First of all he has grabbed up millions of acres of the best land for a few dollars per acre and resold at a great profit, after the homesteaders have failed, and proved what the country was good for. The railroad companies have also reaped a great harvest. Trusts are all getting enormously wealthy at the expense of the settler. Since these gentlemen have what the farmer must buy they can charge whatever they feel like. On the other hand railroads charge so much for freight and the elevator trust pays so little for the farmers' product that there is little left for the farmer after paying notes and buying the necessities of life.

In short, the combined capitalist class have the farmer just where they want him, that is, to toil from morning till night, year out and year in, in order that the capitalist class may revel in luxury and have a fine time. Now, then, if it is an absolute, indisputable fact that this class, who rule economically, who oppress and rob the farmer, are in absolute control of the political power in our provincial and national capitals, in short they are behind the government, how then can the farmers expect any relief from that direction? It ought to sound reasonable to any man who will look into it that before the farmer, as a class, can expect any lasting relief in his condition he must oust the capital class from the government and get control of it himself. As long as you allow the capitalist class to control the political power they will care little for farmers' organizations, resolutions, protests, and co-operative enterprises; these things may annoy them and at times they might throw you a few crumbs to keep you quiet, but they will manage to keep on your back and get back at you.

As the farmers and laboring class constitutes the overwhelming majority in these new provinces and have a constitutional right to get control of the government any time they see fit, it should be very easy to accomplish and we have no other choice. It is either this or forever remain oppressed and robbed. We are now laying the foundation for a great commonwealth. It remains for us to say if it should be done right or wrong, and on our action will depend the future happiness of our children.

Now, fellow farmers, this may sound new and radical to some of you. Perhaps you feel like calling me names, but, nevertheless, it's true and I challenge anyone to show me otherwise. From now on we should loose no time to get every farmer into our organization. As soon as an organization or local is fairly established send a few of your best organizers and speakers to the neighboring district and start another, until every district throughout the country has been organized.

Discuss economics and things for the farmers' welfare in these locals. Buy and sell co-operatively whenever you can. Every dollar saved in this way results to the farmers' benefit and happiness. But do not forget for a moment that the class who stand between the farmer and the full product of his toil have control of your government and that they will fight tooth and nail any move the farmer makes towards shaking them off his back. The farmer, as a class, must stand alone, fight his own battles and be satisfied with nothing less than the control of the government. The sooner he realizes this all the better. The "great" look so to us only because we are on our knees. Let's rise!

JOHN GLAMBEEK.

Member of Queenstown Local No. 160
United Farmers of Alberta.
Gleichen, Alta.

DON'T WANT CHANGE

Editor GUIDE:—Re Mr. E. A. Partridge's article in the June 15th issue of THE GUIDE. I would like to state that I for one of the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, do not approve of his idea of paying dividends on the co-operative plan. Shares in this company were sold around here on the promise of large dividends to shareholders and nothing was said about co-operation.

What I would like to know is who would stand the loss if the company fails? Would the people who did not ship grain



Sir Wilfrid's Pre-Election Tariff View

to the company but should have, and thus caused the failure through lack of trade? Or would the shareholders have to stand it? I guess it would be up to us. I am in favor of giving the shippers all that is coming to them and no more. If the grain can be handled cheaper so as to give the shipper more, do so, providing the safety of the company is not imperiled, but pay dividends to shareholders only. Now, you shareholders, get into the game and let the directors know what we want. Don't let a few socialistic members run the whole show to suit themselves. And, finally, I demand that if the directors see fit to carry through the idea of sharing dividends among the shippers, that they make provision to buy up the shares held by dissatisfied members at par value, plus reasonable interest.

Also I would state that this letter presents the views of six shareholders, each of whom hold four fully paid shares.

D. S. NUNN,

Copley, Man.

AN EARLY ORGANIZER

The letter produced below was written by the undersigned in the fall of 1890, when No. 1 Hard wheat was 40 cents a bushel. Others claim to be the father of this great association and now I think my time has arrived and any time you wish the true history of our wonderful S. G. G. A. I am at your service.

FRANK BRAZIER.

Le Ross, Sask.

IS THE CRISIS COME?

To the Editor of the Brandon Sun:

Dear Sir,—When I look about me and see so many of our farmers failing and going 'downward' because of the great burden they have to carry in order to support and keep up the large milling and manufacturing concerns of the present day, I am inclined to ask myself the question, "Is the crisis come?" If it has not then it must be very close at hand. The great cry in our towns and cities today is: "We are not doing anything, times are so dull and the farmers have no money." How can the townspeople expect the farmers to have money when they cannot get a reasonable figure for their produce. Think of it! Forty-two cents for wheat, the best quality that Manitoba has ever produced. It is awful. A farmer cannot make a living because the cost of material and help which are necessary for him to harvest his crop will cost him as much as the grain is worth, leaving him nothing for himself. What are the causes of such terrible depression? What keep prices so very low? Is it because there is more wheat grown than the world can consume? No; it is not that; it is the old story, the rich oppressing the poor; the millers and machine companies grinding down the poor man until there is not a drop of life's blood left in him.

I fancy I hear someone ask, "How can the farmers better themselves?" There is but one answer presents itself, and that is, combine. Well, how are we to do it? How can we poor people fight against the millionaire and the capitalist? Look at the immense amount of money it would require to be able to effect anything definite. Yes; it does require capital to fight capital. Let me illustrate this point. How is it that the different societies in our midst such as the I. O. O. F., the Masonic order, and others I might name, obtain their large capital? Also loan companies, insurance companies? It is by fees paid in by their members.

Now, take strict notice to this point. Here is an order, the I. O. O. F., founded in New Jersey in 1874, has been in operation a little over nineteen years, and have to their credit a little over half a million dollars, besides paying out nearly a million more for sick benefits and death claims. Think of it! A million and a half dollars by one order alone; and many others have done the same.

Now, why cannot the farmers do the same and form themselves into one vast concern having for their object the erection of mills, where they can get their grain ground into flour?

Have the grain ground here and save the expensive rates now charged for shipping wheat to eastern points to be milled.

Get command of the flour market and then you can fix your prices instead of having them fixed for you.

How is it to be accomplished? But one may combine and raise the capital. Don't throw away valuable time and

money listening to the seductions of these men, who wish you to take a share in some certain elevator or grange or some other such thing. They are after your money and you never reap a dividend.

Form yourselves into one vast company and fight capital with capital.

How are you to obtain capital? Suppose there are 75,000 farmers in Manitoba. Each man pays in the small sum of two dollars in one year. In one year this would mean a sum of \$150,000, and in five years' time would mean an immense sum of \$750,000, without interest. Over half a million dollars. Then, if all the farmers of the whole Dominion would combine the sum which could be raised in ten years' time would be enormous.

Have your company incorporated and protected by the government, with officials at its head to do the company's business, the same as any other organization, and I can safely say that the farmers can compete with any milling company of the world. He can go farther. With the profits he will reap by selling his crop direct to the retail dealers he will do away with the pilfering buyers, and, by directly avoiding the capitalist, he can build factories to manufacture his necessary implements and materials wherewith to harvest his crop.

And last, but not least, vote for a government who will look after your interests and not the interest of the capitalist.

Employ a man of good genuine ability to agitate the people and get the machinery in motion. Many a man would be willing to give his full time and energy to this work if the farmers would but merely house him and feed him.

Stir yourselves, rise and be men and not slaves; for we are little better than slaves when we meekly submit to the awful tyranny of the capital regime.

FARMER.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Editor GUIDE:—Having lately become a member of the association and a subscriber to THE GUIDE, I was much interested in the columns of THE GUIDE and especially your avowed friendship for labor. The labor problem seems to be of some concern to the Western farmers at the present time, but I have not heard it discussed. Now, I think farmers are themselves to blame for scarce and inexperienced labor, for they invariably rob and abuse the poor hired man. I am a farmer myself but there is an experience which has fallen under my notice just lately. There was one miserly farmer that hired his man this spring for the summer, and the hired man being only a young lad, but very willing and capable of any form of work, hired with the miser, for the summer, for what turned out to be five dollars less per month than any other farmer was paying, and then because Mr. Miser had him for the summer he made him work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four.

This man had only from seven to nine horses to feed and groom twice each day, and to clean out all the stables which included five cows and seven to eight horses and a dozen pigs, besides milking the cows, feeding the pigs and hauling a few barrels of water up to the house. Then when chores were done at last, the boy had to sow from sixteen to eighteen acres per day and in the bargain the intolerant master cursed the boy for any slight mishap, whether it was avoidable or unavoidable; and when the boy could stand it no longer, he gave Mr. Miser two weeks' notice to get another man. But when it finally came to settling up the farmer kept back seventeen dollars of the boy's wages, with the excuse that the boy did not keep his contract, and he also charged him for wrenches lost off the plow, and for broken eveners when the rocks in the ground were the cause of the breaks, and for other mishaps. Do you consider it is right to make the poor laborer pay for all the breakages that may happen in the course of a man's work, especially when he has vicious horses and stony ground to work? Now, we farmers are crying against the trusts and against the unjust capitalists; but shall we not first purge ourselves of the same inbred greed, that moves the combines to squeeze the farmers? Are we better than they if we crush down the poor workingman? I say let every man or farmer do unto others as he would that others should do unto him, and this would be a much happier world.

WILLIAM MEYER.

Wilkie Bay, Sask.

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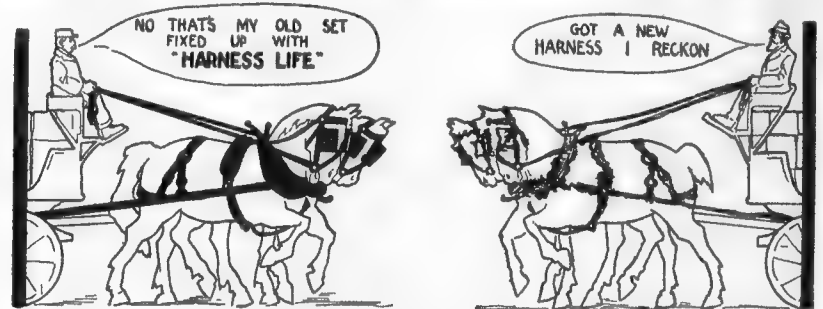
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The Farm Water Supply in Minnesota

The Present Condition of Farm Water Supply and Suggestions for Improvement, Especially as to Avoidance of Contamination

Editor's note:—Every farmer is deeply concerned with the pure water problem as applied to his premises. It is well known that too many Western Canadian farms have wells that little more than catch basins for the surface drainage. This article from "The Farmer" a Minnesota publication deals with the problem as met on the farms of that State. But the main points are applicable to every portion of the North American continent. Western farmers should study and heed the recommendations made for the proper construction of a well.

ONE of the strange inconsistencies of rural life is the lack of consideration which the dwellers therein give to their own personal comfort and health, while they study and use every artifice that will prevent weakness and disease among the animate and inanimate products of their farms. Horse stables are ventilated, while the bedrooms of the children seldom see an open window. Cattle are tested for and protected from tuberculosis, while the family live in a house atmosphere that is most conducive to the disease. Sheep pastures are changed as a preventive of intestinal worms, while the house well seldom even receives a cleaning. Hog cholera is ruthlessly stamped out, while the drinking water offers every inducement for an epidemic of human diarrhoea. Potato seed is treated for scab, oats and wheat for smut, and fruit trees are sprayed for various fungous diseases, while typhoid fever is general in rural communities as a result of contaminated water. In fact, it seems as if the farmer is concerned about the health of everything on the farm, except himself and his family.

At the recent Conservation Congress in St. Paul, Dr. H. W. Wiley, the famous exponent of public health and chief government chemist, said: "The reason that the farmers of to-day are not more healthy than the city dwellers is that the farmer does not know and practice the ordinary rules of sanitation and hygiene. His houses are not built for ventilation. He has not learned not to go from a hot room out into the cold air. He has not learned properly to take care of the sewage." In that last statement, Dr. Wiley touched upon one of the greatest causes of disease and death in our country to-day, a disgrace to our civilization because so easily prevented—the pollution of farm water supplies.

It has been estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent. of all primary typhoid fever cases are caused by impure drinking water, and an eminent medical authority has stated that the value of the lives lost from this disease in the United States amounts to \$350,000,000,000 a year. Official records compiled by the State Board of Health show that there are from 300 to 800 deaths from typhoid fever in Minnesota every year. Assuming a ratio of 1 to 25 (4%) between the number of deaths and the number of cases, it would appear that approximately from 7,500 to 20,000 people are stricken annually with this disease, which can be and should be prevented. The official records show that from 1891 to 1900, inclusive, 4,532 persons died of typhoid fever in Minnesota. The average typhoid fever death rate for the entire state for eighteen years was 29.7 per hundred thousand of population, ranging from 53.63 in 1888 to 14.6 in 1905; for the rural communities (excluding cities over 5,000) the death rate was 21.1 ranging from 30 in 1888 to 11.2 in 1905. The actual cost to the state from this disease has not been estimated, but it is well known that in Mankato alone in 1908 there was a loss from typhoid fever of \$375,440.

These figures are startling and show the farmer what danger his family is in if his water supply is not in a sanitary condition. But there is another side to the question for which the farmer must assume a great deal of the responsibility, and that is the prevalence of disease in the cities as caused from contamination of food products sold from the farm. One prominent example may be cited in the case of Washington D. C., where typhoid is prevalent in spite of the fact that the water supply is filtered and of good character. The inference seems clear that this unfortunate condition is due to the presence of ty-

phoid cases on the farms supplying the city with dairy and other products.

All farm products that are washed before sending to market may spread disease if the water is polluted; but the most serious danger is in the infection of milk which is sold, as bacteria of various sorts flourish and multiply in this medium, unless it is kept very cold, and their introduction is very simple. The few drops of water left in a pail or can or any milk utensil, after it is washed or rinsed out, may contain sufficient disease germs to infect the whole contents after the milk is placed therein, and, as they multiply rapidly, all persons who use it are in danger of disease. In the fall of 1900, an epidemic of typhoid fever ran through the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, resulting in 300 cases, and the infection was traced directly to a polluted well on the farm of the dairyman who supplied milk to the college. Besides typhoid fever, cholera and other forms of bowel trouble affecting man may be directly traced to an impure water supply. These are the only two human diseases for which the cause may be definitely ascribed to polluted water, but scarlet fever, diphtheria and other serious diseases may be transmitted through water as a medium when the germs gain access to the supply through infection of the seepage into the well.

Contaminated water is not alone a danger to human health and life, but has a very deleterious effect on the vigor of the farm live stock and hazards their health as well. Although it has never been discovered that any animal disease originates in impure water, yet it is well known that many disease germs flourish in this medium when once introduced, and an unprotected water supply may thus act as an effective agent in the transmission and spread of disease among the animals on the farm. Such infection may occur in cases of glanders, foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, swine fever, or, in fact, any specific disease capable of infection through the digestive canal. Anthrax may also possibly be transmitted in this way. Many common parasitic diseases of stock are largely spread by water. Worms, such as tape, round and thread worms, may gain access to animal hosts by means of the eggs being swallowed in drinking water. The liver fluke of sheep can only be transmitted by passing through an intermediate host that lives in water or wet places. Aside from the danger of disease, impure water has a weakening effect on the systems of all animals that drink it, and prevents them from measuring up to their full degree of usefulness. This is especially true of work animals, such as horses, mules and oxen, and of all animals used for breeding purposes.

If, then, such is the train of consequences which follow the use of contaminated water—and these are facts, not fancies—it is well to look into the farm water supply of Minnesota and see where our farmers stand in the matter. In the year 1908, experts on water purification investigations from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Minnesota State Board of Health, examined 28 dug wells, 6 bored wells, 13 drilled wells, 19 driven wells, 2 springs, 4 different supplies from a river, 2 surface reservoirs and 5 cisterns, in different parts of this State. Of these 79 carefully selected and typical rural water supplies in Minnesota, the data show that only 20 were good, while, usually because of careless or ignorant management, 59 were polluted. Of the polluted wells out of 66 examined 11 were so located that even extreme care would not make them safe; 10 were poorly located, but improvements in

Continued on page 25

:: :: THE :: ::

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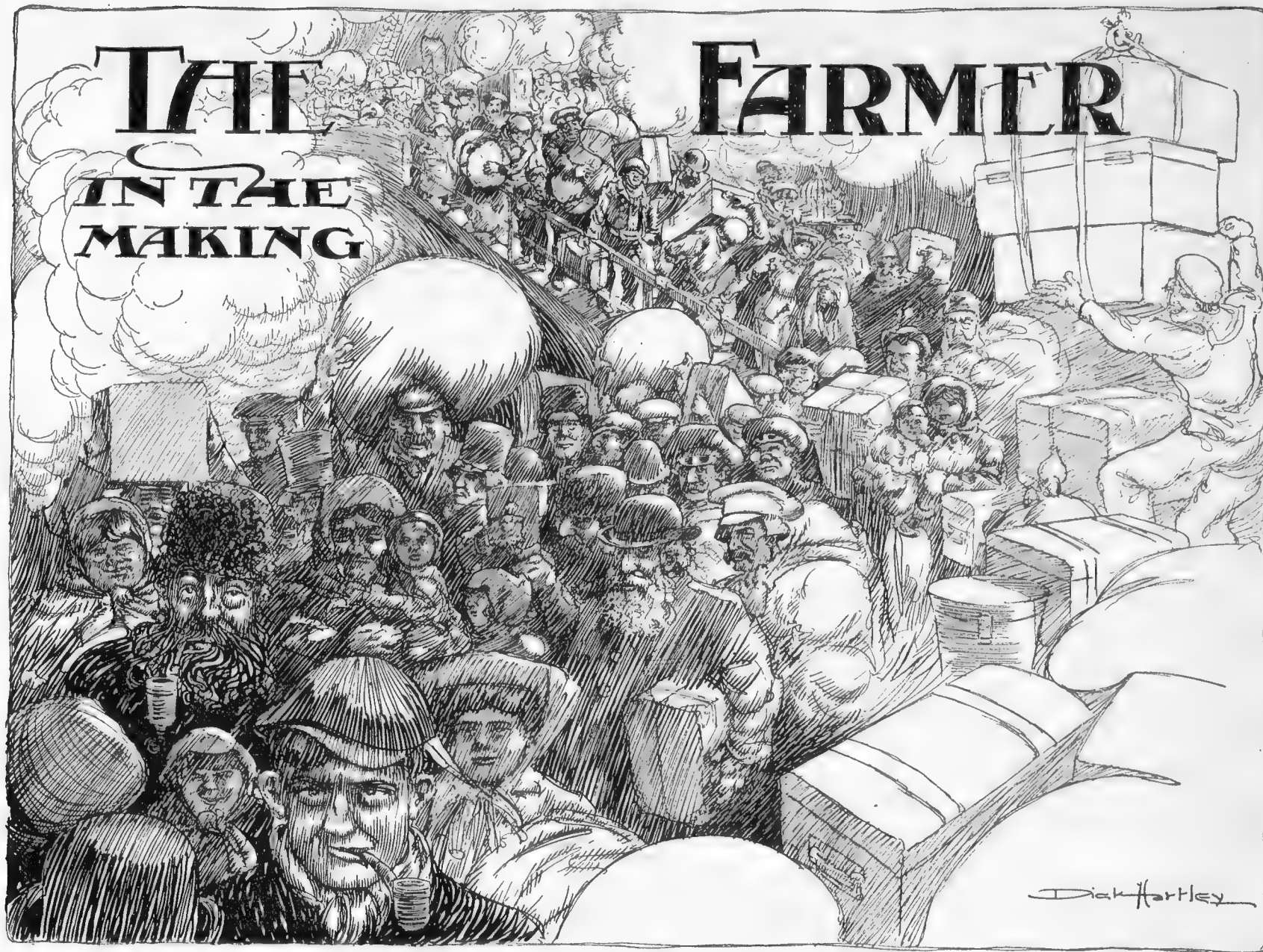
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Being a been-there account of the Trials, Tribulations and Success of a Herring-pond Tripper

By DICK HARTLEY

From London to Liverpool.

"Westward Ho!" Like a clarion blast the call goes forth. "Westward Ho!" And at the sound England's surplus moves forward. The sturdy yeomen of York and Devon perceive an outlet for their energy and enterprise; the submerged and rear-rankers feel that for them there is yet hope.

"Westward Ho!" The magic appeal echoes o'er moorland and dale, rattles through the crag and hills of little Wales, among the banks and braes of auld Scotia and reverberates in the misty heights of the Heilan's.

"Westward Ho!" The ploughman halts by the furrow; the shepherd drops his crook; and the city dweller turns from the grime of his environment to peer wistfully at the shimmer of the Golden West.

Many streets lead to Paddington station, but the royal road is down Edgware Road and then along Praed.

So, one grey October night, crowds moved as by one common impulse, towards this, the stepping stone; the launching place for the Farmer in the Making, when he launches forth on his journey to the Wonderful West.

Paddington is, on such occasions as this, the rallying point for the Westward bound.

The ruddy-faced Briton, the jovial son of Erin, and the stalwart Hilander mingle with the bulky Tueton, the tow-headed Swede and the phlegmatic Dane. Sheep-skinned Muscovites jabber with dark-browed Poles and sullen Finns. There is always some common understanding among Latin races, and so here you find the Greek rubbing shoulders with the Gaul. The Spaniard and the Swiss loudly gesticulating with the inhabitant of Sunny Italy.

Gaunt Galicians, queer garbed Romanians, Czechs, Bulgarians and Austrians go to complete a scene of animation

that is possible only when people look from East to West, when the old world extends its arms to the new and life is given a new meaning by the glorious prospects of the bountiful West.

"Westward Ho!" bawled a uniformed official as he rang a bell. "Goin' West, number four platform." A rush of feet, hurried farewells, shouts, screams, sobs, the whistle toots and then as we steam forth a Salvation Army band plays, "God be with you till we meet again." And though many feel a bit queer in the vicinity of the fourth rib, it's the West for us. We flee from grey despair and look hopefully forward to the gleam of a sunny future.

When will we get to Canada? asked a prospective farmer. When will we get to Liverpool? I moaned. Right here I realized that our training had begun. It's tough travelling in old England, bare boards and non-heated cars; but all things have an end and the end of this was Liverpool. An hour's wait on a bleak platform, with frost for a sweater and fog for a top-coat made us pine for Canada.

From Liverpool to Quebec.

A railway sandwich washed down with some wondrous tea prepared us for our next encounter. The embryo farmers reached out for their carpet bags and laboriously and deviously wound their way to the dock. A weird struggle landed us on the tender, a heterogeneous mass of bags, boxes, fat women, grouching men, and squealing kids. And thus laden our fairy bark plowed its way through the wavelets and dumped us on the deck of the "Kensington" the gilded galleon which was to bear us to the West.

Some time after this I heard that the "Kensington" ran ashore and as nobody happened to be drowned my joy was exceeding and unholy. This antiquated tub was the limit. At no time could she

be classed A. 1., at Lloyds, but with eleven hundred emigrants on board, half of them the people from little Russia, Galicia, and Southern Italy, she was absolutely unbeatable.

This boat was chartered by the Salvation Army and a batch of Army officials had charge of the general management affecting the welfare of the emigrants. Probably these gentlemen discharged their functions according to all established Army precedent. If they did, then all I can say is, "Heaven deliver me from precedent." At about 10 a.m. each morning a spotless group of salvation officers, emerged from the alley-way leading to the first-class saloon, and, armed with a heavenly smile and a toothpick calmly surveyed the lower deck. Carefully dodging the greasy Dhokobor and picking their way through crates and boxes and coils and other things that an artist thinks of when he paints the briny deep; suavely enquired after the welfare of the English emigrant. It is characteristic, I have noted, of the Briton to stand for anything on board ship, and then, when he gets on shore make up for this little failing by putting up a kick of vast proportions and great continuity. And so the Briton in this case had no complaint, but not being British, I had, but for all the fruit it bore I might as well been English too.

I have often thought that I'd like to meet a big, strong, all conquering person who is used to wading through everything that comes in his way, like Roosevelt for instance, and let him set his gold-bridged or unbridged ivory in a fore-cabin chop—Let him surround steage clam chowder and live—Let him consume of 8rd class eggs and still have the honey of his former smile. No Sir! Shooting lions and stalking the lightsome hippo' is a cinch compared to the table-de-hote of a prehistoric bilge bearer

of the "Kensington" type. But there's a way out of all things and so I button-holed one of the stewards and presented him with a gratuity of five shillings. After that I dined in my cabin (?) The food wasn't at all bad and no questions were asked.

Sea sickness is depressing, especially when you are seasick. Even if you dodge the all-prevailing Mal-de-mar the fact that 965 people are atrociously sick at hn's elbow makes you pine for the shore, but after the first day or two things undergo a change.

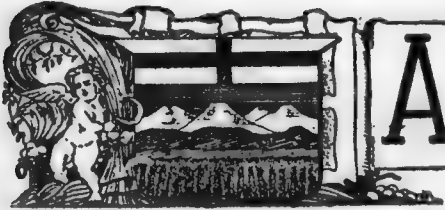
Wonderful the difference between the Continental and the Anglo-Saxon in the matter of temperament. The product of the Continent huddles and peers and grouches. The Anglo also the Saxon is sportively inclined and makes every sitting place a front seat in a variety-hall. Curiously enough though the Briton's pensiveness and his most serious moments excites my hilarity. One day a farmer denizen of the wilds of Birmingham, perched on the fore-cabin deck, yelled, "A whale! A whale!" And immediately the alofted surplus of Britannia moved for'ard in haste and as one. I was the

Continued on page 26

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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

At the second meeting of Swanhill Union held recently, all except three of the members were present and five new members joined the union. It was unanimously decided that the members should club together and purchase all twine necessary for next harvest. The secretary was instructed to write to milling companies and ascertain what prices will be quoted for flour if ordered in carload quantities, also that he find out the cash price on butter at the Camrose creamery. It was decided to hold the next meeting on the second Saturday in July, after which the meeting stood adjourned.

ANTON SWARE, Sec.
New Sarepta.

HOLDING A JOINT PICNIC

At the last two meetings of Kasimir District Union the attendance has been good and much interest has been taken in the work by the members. At the first meeting three new members entered their names on the roll book, and it was decided to meet on the first and third Saturday of each month. At the second meeting it was decided to combine with the school and Sunday school and hold a picnic at an early date, and if the Central can send a good speaker for that day he will be very welcome. It was decided to dispute the report of good crops in this section, as the drouth has knocked out everything. The advisability of holding what grain was in store to help tide the farmers over during the coming year was also discussed.

W. E. PATE, Sec.
Rosemead.

INFORMATION WANTED

The members of Onoway Union held a very enthusiastic meeting recently in Mr. Haddock's store and one new member joined the union. A resolution of deep sympathy to the dowager queen on the death of King Edward, and congratulation on the ascension of King George, was passed unanimously. Instructions were given to secure quotations on binder twine. Can any of the unions give us information about the poisonous weed that kills cattle in the spring. We had a long discussion on the pork packing plant and wish to have a good definition of the word "person" in "will not sell hogs to any other person or company." Does this "person" include our neighbors or only a private packing concern? At the next meeting we will discuss land value taxation, etc.

A. A. BROWN, Sec.
Onoway.

THE EXECUTIVE ENDORSED

At the last meeting of Hillsdown Union the following resolutions were adopted: "That Hillsdown Union No. 59 approves of the plan to leave the hail insurance question to the executive committee, and also agrees with the action of the legislative committee in opposing any legislation that would allow hail insurance companies to operate in the province."

"That, this union approves of the resolution as submitted by Lakewood Union in reference to the establishment of a U. F. A. flour mill."

"That we endorse the views of Edmonton Union in reference to the proposed consolidated school enactments."

A. T. ROWELL, Sec.
Hillsdown.

OPPOSED TO CLOSED LEASES

At the regular meeting of the Big Hill Union, held on June 18, the following resolution was adopted, and it was decided to request the various unions to give their opinion on the subject and to act in conjunction with Big Hill in letting the government know where we stand on the question. "Whereas, the large live stock interests of Alberta are seeking twenty year government leases on certain lands for grazing purposes, said land to be with-

held from settlement for said time, and, whereas, the result from leases of like nature in the past, is that they have served the interests of the stockmen to the detriment of the general public by retarding settlement of said tracts, thereby handicapping certain districts as regards public utilities and conveniences as a consequence of the existence of said leases. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Big Hill Union decidedly protest against the leasing of public lands to any company or individuals whatsoever for a longer period than one year."

EVAN REESE, Sec.
High River.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING

On Friday evening, June 17, the members of Keho Union had the pleasure of a visit from vice-president Tregillus, Mr. T. A. Swift, of Calgary, and C. A. Tregillus. The members turned out well, between 60 and 70 being present. Our president took the chair and introduced the speakers. Mr. Tregillus was first called upon and gave an interesting and educational address on the importance of agriculture and the necessity of co-operation. Mr. Tregillus, Jr., gave an instructive account of what co-operation had done for some of the older countries.

Mr. Swift spoke with great eloquence on the grain and terminal elevator questions, and as these questions are of great importance to us in this district, the hour and a half he spoke seemed all too short for the audience. The greatest of interest was manifested in all the speeches and Mr. Nettleton moved, seconded by Mr.

It was decided to give each member, out of the union's share of the membership dues, the button of the U. F. A., as a sort of certificate of membership. The president asked each member to wear the buttons on all occasions, and there is now quite a dazzling display of jewelry.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. A. Blyth and seconded by Mr. J. H. Gardner: "That as the premier of Canada is expected to visit Alberta during his Western tour this summer this union urges the Central executive to appoint delegates to meet and lay before the premier the need for prompt action by the Dominion government on the following four points: (1) The reduction of the tariff, especially on farm implements. (2) Terminal elevators owned and operated by the government. (3) The construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway by the government. (4) Chilled beef plant owned and operated by the government."

A. E. BUMPER, Sec.
Lougheed.

OPPOSE CLOSED LEASES

The attendance at the last meeting of Olds Union was small, and after roll call of members the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Circular No. 5 was read and some lively discussion followed. Tofield Union's resolution on government ownership of elevators was adopted. The cattle question came in for a lively discussion and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, the Olds Local Union is of the opinion that setting aside



Eight months old colt, owned by Geo. Chord, Pleasanton, Alta.

Coleman, a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, which was carried with great enthusiasm. In replying, the speakers expressed pleasure at being able to be present and stated that the keen interest shown by the audience was most gratifying. Several new members afterwards joined the ranks of the Keho U. F. A. If any union feels that its members are losing interest arrangements should certainly be made to secure this splendid trio of speakers.

Noble. WM. ISAACS.

PRESENT MEMBERS WITH BUTTON

A special meeting of the Valley District Union was held recently to discuss the binder twine question. The president occupied the chair and twenty-one members were present. We had hoped to settle the binder twine business at this meeting, but the quotations which were most favored by the members were not quite clear as to the terms of payment, so the matter was postponed till the next regular meeting when it is hoped we shall have complete information.

certain parts of the country for ranching purposes only is a step backwards and would be a detriment to the country, therefore, this union is opposed to setting aside any portion of the country by the government for ranching purposes only."

Such an act would keep out the small farmer and rancher and would not be in keeping with the trend of the times to settle and improve the country. We would be glad to have this resolution inserted in the next circular with a request for all unions to take action on it. The annual picnic was discussed but it was decided to wait until after harvest and have a harvest home picnic. The meeting then adjourned till the regular date in July.

JOS. STAUFFER, Sec.
Olds.

INTERVIEW THE PREMIER

Summerview Union, although the meetings are not largely attended just now, displays a keen interest in all subjects brought forward, as is shown by the resolu-

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - - INNISFAIR

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Lrington, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

tions passed at the last meeting, among them being:

"That this union is in favor of an elevator bill as passed by the Manitoba government with the following additions; that an independent commission be appointed and that the officials placed in charge of government owned elevators be empowered to compete with privately owned elevators, that is by street buying."

"That the secretary write to headquarters for further information regarding the co-operative bill."

"That the secretary write the various unions of the U. F. A. in the electoral district of Pincher Creek, asking them to appoint a delegate to meet Sir Wilfrid on his visit to Lethbridge, the delegates thus appointed to meet in Pincher Creek on July 16, to discuss the advisability of sending a representative or representatives, also that Mr. Nathurst represent this union."

"That this union shall hold its first annual picnic or social on July 1, and that the place be Mr. Nathurst's ranch on the Old Man River, and that a committee be appointed to take charge of details."

FRANK S. RITCHIE, Sec.
Summerview.

IRON SPRINGS ORGANIZED

In writing to the general secretary Mr. Thos. H. Wyman, of Iron Springs, states: "We got hold of a copy of the constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta, and the requisite ten names have been secured. The list of names are enclosed and we hope you can send us an organizer at an early date. I think we can get about thirty members here. Please let us know all about it."

DISCUSSED ELEVATOR QUESTION

At a meeting of Hiawatha Union, held on June 22, the elevator question, both terminal and line, was up for discussion and the following resolutions were adopted:

"That we, the members of Hiawatha Union No. 167 are in favor of the elevator bill passed by the Manitoba government with the addition recommended by the Fishburn Union."

"That the members of Hiawatha Union No. 167 are strongly in favor of government owned terminal elevators."

WALTER G. SHEARS, Sec.
Dina.

BEEF RING FORMED

Hastings Coulee Union is keeping right to the front and is doing everything possible to assist in the good work. We are holding our meetings in the two neighboring school houses and at the last meetings secured eleven contracts for the pork packing plant, aggregating 325 hogs. Two new members were also secured and several more have promised to join. We have also received a request to help the residents of Duxbury organize a union in the near future. This will be a little more in the good cause. We have organized a beef ring which promises to be a big success as well as being a welcome change from salt pork.

ALMER H. JACKSON, Sec.
Hastings Coulee.

OFFICERS CHANGED

A special meeting of Eckville Union was held at Eckville on June 17, there being an attendance of ten officers and members.

Mr. E. Bernard mentioned an offer made to him of binder twine at 9.25

per hundred pounds, per 500 feet, and \$10.25 for 600 feet. A discussion on the advisability of ordering twine resulted in the secretary being instructed to write several firms for special quotations. Vice-president Echford tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Secretary-treasurer Gustarth tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The election to fill the vacancies resulted in Mr. Ed. M. Mattheit being proposed as vice-president, and Mr. Arthur E. T. Echford being proposed as secretary-treasurer, and both were declared duly elected to these respective positions.

The vice-president moved that a picnic be held in the near future, with the object of socially strengthening the union, and a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements. This being the first meeting since the death of our late respected king, Mr. R. Breynseralde proposed that mention be made in the minutes of the sad event and recording the feeling of loss sustained by the members and all British subjects. The vote was passed in silence. The meeting then adjourned till the last Friday in July, at 8 p.m. in Eckville school house.

ARTHUR E. T. ECKFORD, Sec.
Eckville.

DEMAND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The usual monthly meeting of Blackfoot Union No. 76 took place at Jarratt's on June 23. Despite the very wet weather there was quite a good attendance and I am pleased to report that a real interest seems to be taken in affairs. The bulk of circular No. 5 was read and resolutions were adopted regarding same. The Toftfield resolution and part two of the Fishburn resolution in regard to terminal elevators was adopted.

It was moved by F. Sulman and L. Tinscott, that no territory be reserved for ranching, owing to possible and very probable graft. It was generally felt that things should be left to shape themselves in regard to the cattle trade, and that there is not much danger of the extinction of the cattle raising business. Methods will only have to be altered to meet new conditions just the same as they have in other countries where ranchers have been crowded out. Keen interest is being shown in co-operation. Most of us here have seen it work in the old country, and many would have been far and away ahead today in all things if co-operation had been in existence in Canada.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted on the terminal elevator question: "Whereas, the scandals recently exposed at the terminal elevators with convictions at Winnipeg show a state of things which cannot be tolerated and which would not have been tolerated if known by the public, this union most emphatically calls for government ownership and demands legislation for same to be passed at the earliest possible moment."

Enquiries were made on the C. P. R. taxation case which is to be decided by the privy council and we hope all the information in regard to same will be forthcoming. The Canadian Northern have put up gates at the farm complained of, but the cattle guards are not yet put in place at the public crossings. All arrangements are made for the annual picnic and everything promises for a good time, a good program of sports being arranged for the afternoon and supper to be served at six o'clock.

JAS. STONE, Sec.
Blackfoot.

FOR FREE TRADE

Millet Union, though young, is getting down to solid work, and at the last meeting the members were kept busy discussing the different questions of interest. Among other work done the following came in for its full share of discussion:

"Resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Alberta are unalterably in favor of not only the reduction in the tariff but of the total abolition of the tariff for the following reasons:

"We must compete with European markets, not American, in the disposal of our grain. It matters not to us if other

INCREASE OUR CIRCULATION

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last regular meeting of Toftfield Union: "Resolved, that we, the members of Toftfield Union, do heartily endorse the plan adopted by THE GUIDE to increase its circulation, that is, that of offering to new subscribers a trial subscription at a nominal rate. We believe the great secret of success of the organized farmers' movement depends largely upon the circulation of a good official organ, for only in that way can the people be reached. And as each member of the farmers' association is a co-partner in THE GUIDE, we move that every member of the organized farmers of Western Canada, if not already a subscriber, avail himself forthwith of the offer made by THE GUIDE through the secretary of his local; and also that secretaries of all locals of the organized farmers do canvas their respective districts for subscribers; also that the name of the local which heads the list shall be published each week in THE GUIDE. In this way we will increase the circulation to such enormous magnitude that the government will have to sit up and take notice of the demands of the organized farmers of Western Canada."

Kingman.

JAMES FLETCHER, Sec.

nations tax our goods upon entering their country. The consumer there must pay the tax.

"Likewise, we farmers must pay the bill if foreigners pay a tax on goods coming to Canada. Not only is this so but we must pay the advanced price, made possible by duty tax on foreign goods, of our local manufacturers. We are in need of manufactured articles, machinery, etc., and do not propose to pay enormous prices to our home manufacturers for the same when they can be manufactured for very much less than half the retail price. We are the producers fundamentally of all wealth, without our products all other products are worthless, hence we should be provided with the means of production at a minimum cost, that we in turn may be able to produce more and sell at the minimum cost.

"We do not propose to build up in Canada several strong capitalistic monopolies which can say again, as one firm advertised at the Chicago World's Fair, "The largest manufacturers of farm implements under the British flag," and as our government policy is supposed to be the greatest good to the greatest number, therefore, as the farmers of Canada greatly outnumber all other classes of workmen we demand our rights, and that the tariff be abolished.

"Furthermore, we quite cheerfully agree that all revenue now derived from customs tax directly assessed against all property.

"We wish to remind the Dominion government and its present leader, the

Right-Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the same came into power proclaiming the injustice of customs taxes for revenue only and that since then we find a practical unanimity of Liberal and Conservative M. P.'s in a protectionist policy, which is certainly inconsistent with the avowed principles of the premier previous to the success of his party at the polls.

"We, therefore, call upon him to not only grant what he and his party previously promised, but to remove entirely this unjust burden from the most worthy, respectable, industrious and by far the largest class of supposedly free citizens of Canada."

After this resolution had been adopted other matters were taken up and the following resolution also received the unanimous approval of the members present: "That, this meeting strongly condemns the idea of the government setting aside any land for leasing for ranching purposes."

ROBERT C. YOUNG, Sec.

Millet.

STILL ADDING MEMBERS

A very well attended meeting of Queens-town Union was held on June 4th, and eight new members were added to our local. The business before the meeting consisted of estimates for twine and arrangements are being made to secure twine at reduced rates by buying together. A committee was appointed to investigate whether machinery can be purchased in large lots and at a reduced price. Arrangements have now been com-

pleted for the annual picnic on July 4th, and with a speaker furnished from the head office we expect to have a splendid time.

J. GLAINBECK, Sec.

Milo.

ONLY MEMBERS TO BENEFIT

We had quite a good show of members and a large number of outsiders present at our last meeting of Clarkville Union. A committee was appointed to obtain binder twine for the members of the union and these gentlemen will get busy right away, in order to be prepared for harvest time. Owing to the fact that some of the farmers had the idea that we were trying to run the local store prices down, it was found necessary to adopt the following by-law: "That any goods bought through the union shall not be sold to outsiders for less than ordinary local store prices." After the business had been completed we adjourned and had a most enjoyable program of songs and recitations.

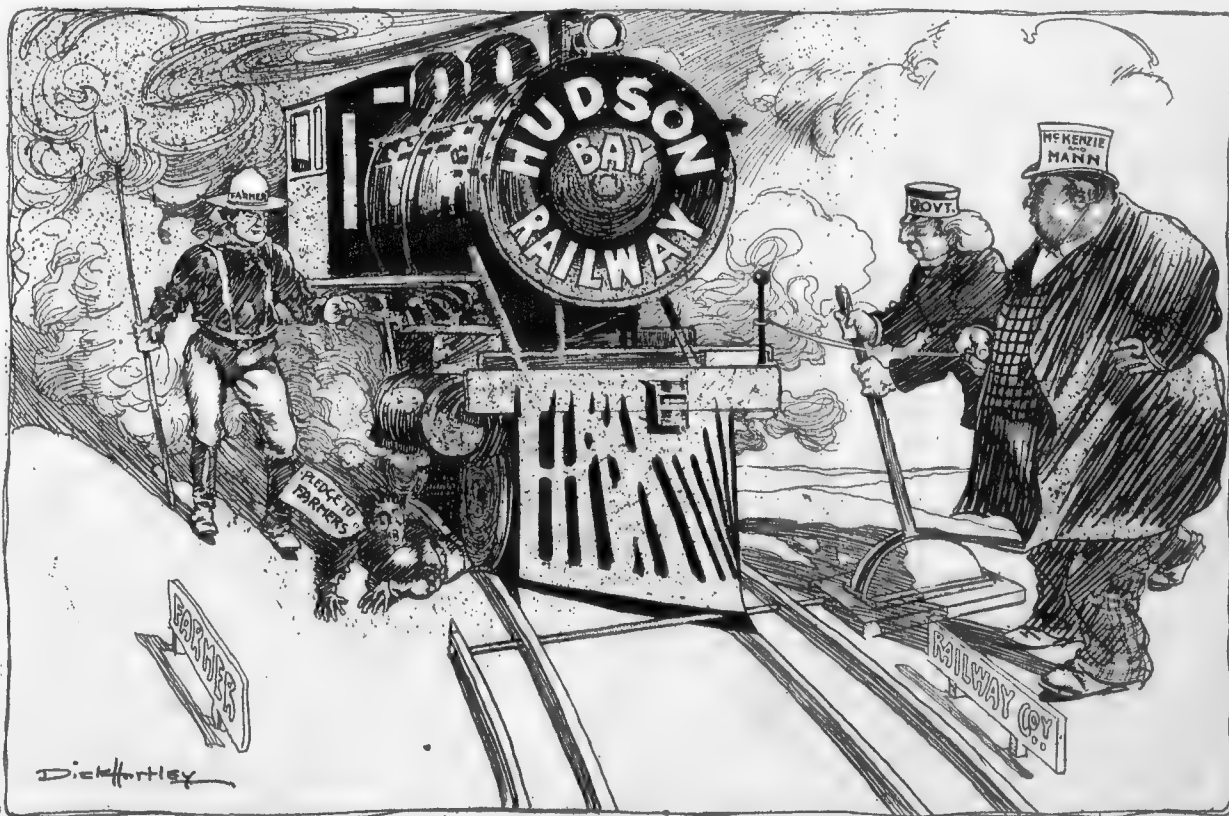
SIDNEY JONES, Sec.

Clarkville.

CUMBERLAND TO THE FRONT

At the last meeting of Cumberland Union the secretary received instructions to thank the general secretary for his visit to the union, the meeting addressed by him being the best attended gathering ever held in our school house. Another pork packing plant agreement form was secured, and as the general secretary secured quite a number while here there are not many left, but anyhow we are still working to get some more. As regards the terminal elevators, a resolution was passed in favor of government ownership, controlled and operated by a non-party commission. This union is strongly in favor of the Toftfield resolution in the matter of internal elevators. Everyone was in sympathy with the precautions taken regarding the passage of the co-operative bill at the next session. As the busiest time of the year is now ahead of us the interest in this union will likely be laid aside for a while, but when long evenings start again we shall be on hand and intend to have a debating club in connection with our union.

K. E. SWALLING, Sec.
Gaetz Valley.



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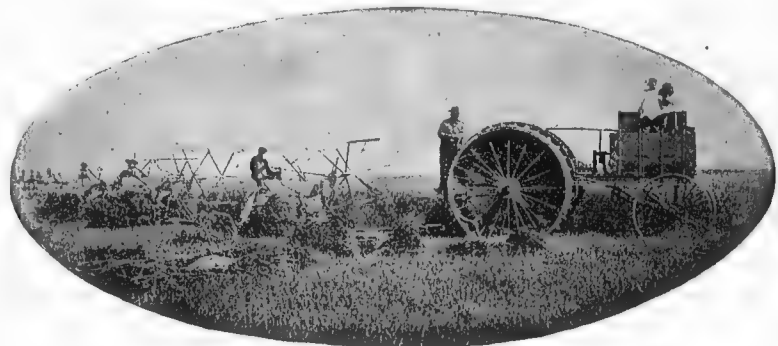
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is one of the best labor papers in North
America. Sympathetic toward the far-
mers organized movement, and free
from gags.Does it ever occur to you that the or-
ganized farmers and wage-earners should
stand together, and that you should
study the viewpoints and activities of
the labor man?**THE 12-PAGE WEEKLY VOICE IS
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imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven
hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have
sired and are siring the best mules in the United
States. My prices are lower than any other man
on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show
you before you buy.**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.**Common Business
Honesty**

Continued from page 32

a hundred dollars a share—and if I know
anything about mines, our great grandsons
will be drawing dividends from it as well as
ourselves. Come, old man; you won't
turn me down on this?"Then, as Tweed still did not raise his
head, Dane forced the papers into the
man's outstretched hands.For a moment Tweed looked up.
"Thank you, Dane," he said; then he
dropped his head again and wept. The
others stood silent and watched. Tweed
turned with a sudden attempt at brav-
ery."I'll take it, Dane," he said. "I can't
pretend to be proud—after—the humili-
ation of this hour. I swear to you men
—maybe you can't believe it, but I swear
—that in all my life until now I have never
once done a dishonest thing—and then in
an hour—to be exposed as a swindler and
a traitor and a hypocrite—I—I can't
afford to be proud. I—I wouldn't have
believed it of myself an hour ago."Dane, with a sudden inspiration, strode
vigorously to the head of the table and
rapped upon it for order."Gentlemen," he said, with a faint
smile and in a voice of authority, "Let
us take up the business of this meeting."That evening, Casper Dane sat in his
library, reading in the evening newspaper
of the singular gyrations performed by
Valdez mining stock—of its astonishing
plunge in one hour from forty-five down to
fifteen, and of its upward shoot, following
immediately upon the dividend declara-
tion, to fifty. The antics which for a
brief time had thrown the "street" into
such consternation were regarded as
inexplicable,—the only surmise being
that someone, not an "insider," had
become scared at the last moment and
thrown over a huge block of stock, re-
gardless of sacrifice. While Caspar Dane
perused the financial writer's sapient
comments on the demoralizing episode,
his daughter Helen sat on the other side
of the lamp. The maid appeared at the
door and announced, "Mr. Paul
Herrick."As Helen rose, her father laid down his
newspaper and looked up at her; she re-
sponded with a shy and hopeful glance."Helen," he said, holding out his hand,
"tell the young man it's all right. I'm
sure he's straight.""Oh, father," she murmured, with her
arms around his neck and her face against
his cheek, "I know he is; I've always
known it. Oh, I'm so glad! And I'll
bring him right up to you now."So serenely happy was she that she never
guessed how awkward was that meeting for
both the young man and the old. Paul
Herrick stood before Dane in the same at-
titude of deference and with the same
bright-eyed defiance with which he had
confronted the older man that morning.
And Dane read in Paul's face a proud
antipathy and distrust.Late that evening Helen came in to the
library where her father sat alone and
thoughtful. He smiled up at her radiant
face; he gave a sigh of contentment when she
perched herself on his knee and stroked
his hand. And looking at his fair-haired
girl, with the shining eyes and gentle lips
and the profile so like that of the other
dear woman, no longer of this world, who
had seen the truth clearly when he had
often blundered, Caspar Dane recalled her
answer,—"Why, of course, I've always
known.""Have you been sitting thinking all the
evening?" asked Helen. "What have
you been thinking?""A funny thing for me," he answered.
"I was thinking that with human beings
it's better to have faith than to experiment
for knowledge."—Leslie's Monthly.**DAMAGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA**A Duluth, Minn., dispatch of June 27,
said: "According to a statement made
today by A. D. Thompson, the grain
situation in the Northwest, especially in
the Dakotas is unusually serious. Re-
ports received here today bear out the
pessimistic declarations of Thompson
and other grain men. Wheat, it is es-
timated, will not be over half a crop,
and oats, too, have suffered severely from
drought. Flax and other grains are in
better shape but continued lack of rain
will have serious effect on them. The**The GAS TRACTION ENGINE
Will be at the Winnipeg Exhibition**

See it at the Plowing Match

Visit the only Gas Traction Engine Factory in the
West, at Elmwood, Winnipeg**H. L. Stephens and Brother, Carl, of Aplin, N. D., bought a
Gas Traction Engine last Spring—****Broke land under contract—got \$4 per acre.****Worked engine all season—made money.****Mighty proud of their machine—why shouldn't they be?****THESE TWO MEN STATED UNDER OATH***"We broke in twelve and one-half hours, 40 acres with one of the engines
built by the Gas Traction Company, and only used 40 gallons of gasoline. We
consider this engine as far ahead of other makes, as the Wireless Telegraph is
ahead of the Pony Express."*Takes lots of power—wonderful Stand-Up-To-The-Grind Qualities—positive
fuel economy to make a record like this. The Gas Traction Engine has all these
qualities—and many more. That's why the word is passing from mouth to mouth—**Buy The Gas Traction Engine****It's Guaranteed to do something and does it****WE WANT TO SHIP YOU AN ENGINE ON APPROVAL**—give you a
chance to test it thoroughly in the field on your own farm. If it doesn't do all it's
guaranteed to do—no pay.**BE CURIOUS.** Ask us what we'll guarantee OUR ENGINE to do in YOUR
HANDS. Write today for free catalog, "The Passing of the Horse," prices, terms, etc.
Mention The Grain Growers' Guide. **DO IT NOW****GAS TRACTION COMPANY**

Winnipeg - - - - - Man.

HAIL FIRE HAIL

Farmers, insure your Crops against loss by

HAIL

in the strongest Company doing business in Saskatchewan.

For rates and further particulars see our Agents.

THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. SASKATOON, SASK.

Full Government Deposit

Good Reliable Agents Wanted

School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Affiliated to Queen's University

KINGSTON, ONT.For Calendar of the School and further
information apply to the Secretary, School
of Mining, Kingston, Ont.Mining and Metallurgy
Chemistry and Mineralogy
Mineralogy and Geology
Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Biology and Public Health
Power Developmentelevator situation in Duluth is the worst
in twenty-five years and predictions of
an easy manipulative control of the market
are general. Expert business is declared
already out of the question and the re-
trenchment policies, already adopted by
eastern banks, are being considered by
Western institutions.*"The Duluth Herald's estimate of the
South Dakota wheat crop is sixty-eight
to seventy per cent., as compared with
the government estimate of June 1
of ninety-two per cent. In Minnesota
the estimate shows deterioration of eight
to ten per cent. with greatest loss in West-
ern counties. The situation is generally
conceded to be the worst in many years."*

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of *The Guide* from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of *The Guide*, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in *The Grain Growers' Guide* should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—\$20 ACRES—GOOD, RICH loam, clay subsoil, 1½ miles from market, about 200 acres under cultivation; fair buildings; spring creek runs right through farm, also good well; ideal for mixed farming; phone connection; price \$7,000; write for terms.—Charles G. Crossman, Elkhorn, Man. 44-6*

FOR SALE, EAST HALF OF SECTION 4-32-4 west of 2nd M.; six miles from market; 140 acres in crop; good buildings and water; price \$5,000; terms on application.—Apply to Ewald Geck or Jas. H. Herron, Canora, Sask. 45-6

FARM FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER SECTION of best wheat land in Estevan district, about 145 acres cultivated, 10 acres in pasture; splendid well; buildings medium; convenient to Estevan and Bienfait and new railway three miles away; coal direct from mines, costs \$1.60 per ton; more land adjoining can be bought and a good school is near.—For particulars address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 47*

FOR SALE, GOOD HALF SECTION, SIX and one-half miles south of Milestone, Sask., including 270 acres of crop; price \$37.50 per acre; terms \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser at 7%.—Norman McNutt, Milestone, Sask. 46-4

BETTER THAN HOMESTEADING.—FOR Sale, 820 acres in the Swan River Valley, Manitoba, 4½ miles from town and station; 40 acres cultivated, 40 acres meadow, balance semi-scrub and poplar; ¾ fenced; Big Woody river touches corner; always an abundance of good water, fish and fuel; lumber granary, 15 x 20 x 12; rich black loam; near school and town; good graded roads; good district, "where the winter wheat grows"; a first-class creamery in operation; price \$15.00 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance easy to good man; no principal till Nov., 1912; also an unimproved ¼ at \$12.50 per acre; \$500 cash, balance easy.—Thos. L. Swift, c/o. The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Calgary, Alta. 46-6

FARM FOR SALE.—HALF SECTION CHOICE farm land, one and a half miles from the thriving town of Paynton, Saskatchewan, close to the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway; 80 acres stubble, 100 acres fenced, good soil, slightly rolling; there is also some good pasture and an abundance of good water; this is a Snap, and one that is not picked up every day but the owner is obliged to sell on account of leaving the district; price \$5,000; terms \$1,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser; remember, this farm is only one and a half miles from a good town.—For full particulars write G. M. Ross, Maidstone, Sask. 47-6

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED, FOR WILSON RIVER School, No. 658, 1½ miles from Valley River, 7 miles from Dauphin; \$600 per annum; must be experienced; Professional Certificate; references required; duties commencing Aug. 15th.—Ben. Boughen, Sec.-Treasurer, Dauphin, Man. 46-4

The Farmers' Exchange

ARE there articles of various kinds scattered around your house and farm which you no longer use, but which would realize you a neat little sum if you could find a buyer? Perhaps it's a buckboard which has been superseded by a new top buggy, or an old gun which has been replaced by an up-to-date hammerless. These articles while they have ceased to be of service to you may be just what some other farmer is looking for. If you have any articles of this kind which you would like to sell you can tell the news to over twenty thousand farmers at a very small cost through a "Want" Ad. on this page of *The Guide*. For example, should you wish to sell a gun you might say:

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND TWELVE BORE double-barrelled Remington Gun, in excellent condition; price \$18.00.—Apply, John Brown, Springbank, Sask.

This advertisement would cost you 48 cents for one week, or \$2.40 for six weeks, the rate being two cents per word per week, six weeks for the price of five. Farmers who have used *The Guide* for this purpose say it pays.

Winnipeg

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as *The Guide* is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

ROSDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shortborns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JACQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O., Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 18

FOR SALE, UTOPIA IMPROVED BERKS, eligible to register; two March, two May 8rd, nine May 13th; quality guaranteed; price \$12.50 to \$15.00, if taken at present.—R. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 48-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Banded Plymouth Rocks.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale.—T. A. McInnis, Regina, Sask.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED—ONE BROWN MARE TWO YEARS old, about 16 hands; one light bay mare two years old with white star on face, 15 hands; \$5 reward for information leading to recovery of same.—H. M. Cartmell, 15, 17, 28, Birtle 48-1

STRAYED, TO MY PLACE ON THE 8th of June, two working horses; one mare with white strip down forehead, white hind legs, with shoes on front feet; the other has white star on forehead; the owner please call for them and settle; Sec. 8, 22, 2.—Geo. Foulston, Tugaska P.O. 49-1

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask.

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELS Alberta Turkey Red for seed, absolutely clean and Pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Sanders Bros., Strathmore, Alta. 48-8

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI- tor, Notary Public, &c., Saskatoon, Sask. 46-18

MUSIC

MUSIC TAUGHT BY MAIL; PROFICIENCY assured.—Write A. H. Fischer, Institute, Nyack, New York, for particulars. 48-2

SCHOOL FOR NURSES

YOUNG LADIES TO ENTER TRAINING School for Nurses. Apply Matron, General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask. 48-6



Proof Positive

At Thanksgiving time, when the dainties were being cooked, Walter's mother returned to the kitchen after a brief absence.

"Some of you boys have been eating my raisins," she commented. "I see the seeds on the floor."

"Well, it wasn't me," denied Walter, "for I was careful to swallow all my seeds."—Lippincott's Magazine.



Quantity not Quality

Teacher—"Willie, have you whispered to-day without permission?"

Willie—"Yes, ma'am, wunst."

Teacher—"Johnnie, should Willie have said wunst?"

Johnnie (triumphantly)—"No, ma'am, he should have said, 'twicet'."



Seasonable

Mother Earth—I really do believe that I'll have to get a hair cut.



A Small Boy's Conscience

I never can quite understand
The way it follows me,
But nearly everywhere I go
My shadow seems to be!

I can't tell if it's always there,
For when I'm good and mind;
I never think to look about
And see if it's behind.

But just as sure as things go wrong,
As lots of days they do,
And I turn 'round to see who's there,
I find my shadow, too.



An Apropos Quotation

If Dr. Watts had ever met an up-to-date real suffragette, he would have said (as to a star), "How I wonder what you are!"

Quite Likely

Mrs. Benham—"All things will be changed when we get to voting."
Benham—"Yes; I suppose you will have the official ballots tied with pink ribbons."



Our Lady of the Ballot By William J. Lampton.

Oh, Woman, cease from troubling!

Why should you feel distress

Because no crown is given

To suffragist success?

The rest of us don't want it,

Though you may think we do,

Because when you are voters

We'll have no fun with you.

As now you fill the papers

With wild delicious news

Of suffragette capers,

Without it we would lose

Such interesting reading

That really we think

Your triumph for the ballot

Would put our joy gezink

So ladies, please continue

Your scrapping as you do,

Because mankind, world-weary,

Has so much fun with you.



Political Opinions

He—"A woman can spank a boy all right, but she should keep her hands off the ballot box."

She—"Oh, I don't know. I think if woman could spank the ballot boxes as they spank the babies, we would have very much better politics."



The Milkman's Explanation

Mrs. Youngbride—"Mrs. Smith says there is lots of cream on her milk-bottles. Why is there never any on yours?"

The Milkman—"I'm too honest, lady. I fills my bottles so full there ain't no room left for cream."



A Lesson in Politeness

He was dining at a French restaurant, and while he was sipping his black coffee and firing five hundred glances a minute at a girl in a fluffy pink and white dress, a stranger gracefully commandeered his overcoat. He had just reached the door when the owner tapped him on the shoulder.

"Pardon me, sir," he said meekly, "but will you allow me to get another cigar from my coat pocket, in case I do not meet you again?"—Tit-Bits.



A Primal Instinct

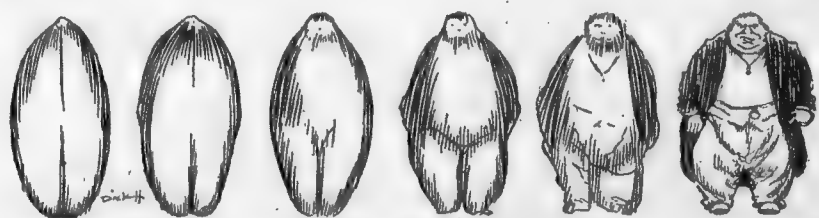
"Well, Eve had one blessing," sighs the woman. "She didn't have to clean house."

"No," agrees the man. "But I'll bet a dollar she did, just the same."

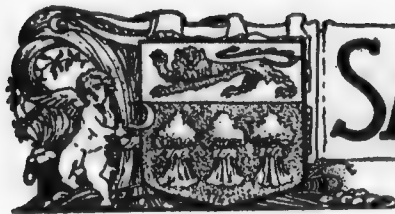


"Why are you so bitter against Uncle Nebuchadnezzar?"

"He lost his money shortly after we named the baby after him."—Pittsburg Post.



The Evolution of the Wheat Kernel



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association

PICNIC AT GRAND VIEW

A stranger passing by Grand View school house, about nine miles west of Tugaskie, on Friday, June 24, might well have wondered what was going on. The school house had taken on a holiday appearance, being decorated with flags, both Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, while the Tugaskie brass band dispensed sweet music to the crowd. Men and women, old and young, were enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. It was the occasion of a joint picnic between Tugaskie, Bridgeford, Lawson and Central Butte Grain Growers' Associations. Unfortunately, however, Central Butte was not represented.

These associations are situated in one of the most fertile and best wheat producing districts of the West. Six years ago there was nothing but bare prairie land, while today it is thickly dotted with the homes of prosperous farmers. The day was somewhat windy, but otherwise was ideal for a picnic. The wind went down, however, early in the afternoon, when a large program of sports, consisting of foot races, hop step and jump, and horse races, was pulled off. Lawson and Central played a friendly game of baseball, in which Lawson came off victorious.

Following up the baseball match, Honorary Life President, E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, was introduced to the crowd by Mr. Robert Prebble, local secretary for Tugaskie. He gave an address on the aims and objects of the Association, dealing with the great need for organization, and showing clearly that it was only through organization that the farmers could ever hope to compete with the other organized interests in securing legislation for themselves as a class. He dealt with the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE as the official organ of the association, and demonstrated clearly that it was to the advantage of every farmer to have this paper in his home. He also dealt with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and their relation to the Grain Growers' Association. He described in detail the working of the Life Membership Fund, and showed what could be accomplished when all the farmers of Saskatchewan were organized under this plan.

Mr. Brown of the central office was also present. He had with him a supply of Grain Growers' buttons, a neat little emblem, which he was selling at 25 cents each. A query elicited the information that he had sold one hundred of these buttons. He also took subscriptions to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, which was referred to by Mr. Hopkins. Before leaving he secured seven yearly subscriptions and several trial subscriptions.

The refreshment booth, which was beautifully decorated with trees and flags, was run by a committee of the Grain Growers, and during the day took in \$155. Orders for twine were taken. Enough were taken to make up half a carload. Lawson took the other half, thus making up a full carload.

After tea was served, which by the way was an excellent one, a football match was played between Bridgeford and Littleville, which resulted in a draw. In the evening a dance took place, the school house being packed to the doors, where we tripped the light fantastic toe till the wee sma' hours of the morning. It was decided to hold another picnic next year about the 12th of July, and G. W. Dinsley and Wm. Chapman were appointed president and secretary for next year.

The school house certainly deserves the name "Grandview," and as you look out over the plains in the glowing sunset to where they kiss the sky, and turn again to the happy intermingling crowd, which is only one of many, you realize that Canada is only in the making, and that the Grain Growers' Association is doing a great social work; and taking into account the fact that only 12 per cent. of the arable land of Saskatchewan is under cultivation you can readily foresee what a future is in store for Saskatchewan, and what a power the Grain Growers' Association is going to be in the shaping of that future. It takes the people of every nation and blends them into one great common people, who will be a lasting

factor in the upbuilding of our Canadian citizenship. Taking into consideration the progressiveness of the Grain Growers' of the Tugaskie, Bridgeford, Lawson and Central Butte districts as shown by the handling of their booth and in their co-operation twine purchasing, it is quite safe to predict that they will take their full share in shaping the destiny of Greater Saskatchewan, and through it the Dominion and Empire we love so well.

"A VISITOR."

THE ELEVATOR COMMISSION

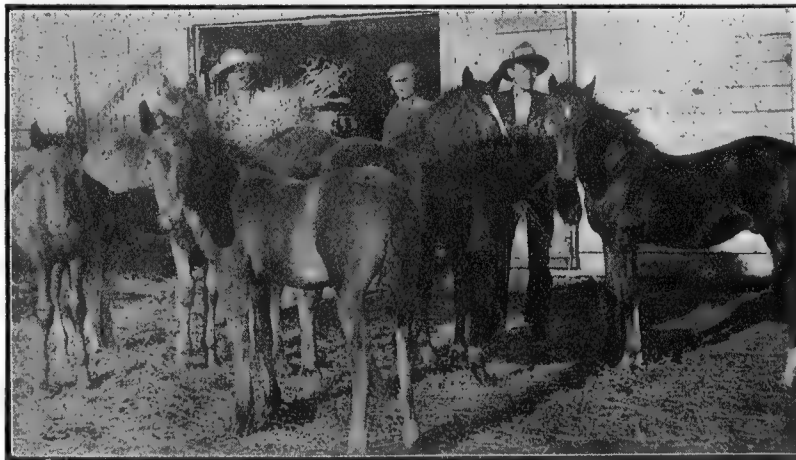
This week the Elevator Commission has held sittings at the most northerly centre of the wheat producing area yet visited. There Director Andrew Knox led the Grain Growers' forces. It was made clear that in so far as the difficulties of the present system are concerned, Prince Albert farmers have made a bold attempt at solving their own problem, having their own elevator and mill. But this system does not satisfy those outside their company, and all seem in favor of a system of weighing in some form under Government control for wagon load lots similar to that in vogue for car lots at the terminals.

Ex-Judge McGuire appeared here and strongly endorsed the Grain Growers' general stand, favoring government ownership and operation by an independent commission. Questioned by the chairman, the judge declared that he had not made a complete study of the matter as he was not the commission. But he saw no insurmountable obstacles in the

he believed that sooner than submit to the present condition of things they would submit to anything likely to be put upon them by government control. Having to choose between evils, he would sooner fall into the hands of the government than private monopoly.

On the train your reporter came across a Mr. H. A. Walker, of Minneapolis, who for many years has been in charge of a terminal of 2,000,000 bushel capacity at that point, and much interesting information re operation of such plants was secured from him, as well as regards the sample market. On account of ill health he is going into farming in Saskatchewan. He has secured a foothold west of Outlook. He will make a splendid life member for our association. A few men like this to help us, men who know how the ropes work, would be O.K.

He told us how their party had been well used at Winnipeg. How the band played "My country, 'tis of thee," for them when leaving Winnipeg. We gladly informed him that this country was so large, it could at least afford to welcome new settlers in that way. Oftentimes we even lowered our Union Jack and let them wave the Stars and Stripes, but that in a very short time they, with us, would be able to sing, "Other flags with stars and bars as beautiful may be, but the flag that's waved a thousand years is good enough for me." They acquiesced in this, and said that already they loved both the land as their new home, their neighbors they saw through the car windows in the field, and the flag that waved over



Louck's Farm near Delisle, Sask.

way of the government if they really wanted to work out a solution. They wanted a terminal of the new system at Prince Albert, it being one of the strategical centres for such a purpose.

At Kamsack, the most easterly point reached in the north country, Mr. Hawkes again appeared to give assistance to the Grain Growers. But not many appeared. Mr. James Tullock, of Wadena, came eighty miles and declared that Wadena Grain Growers wanted to see the elevator system in this province managed independently by the government so as to stop the everlasting nagging between the elevator men and the farmers; which, he declared, could never be so long as the warehousing was in the hands of men who could claim all overages as loot. Neither farmers nor grain dealers should control the warehouses.

Mr. Parker, of Togo, made a strong plea for government ownership and that provision should be made for the small man who shipped less than car lots, saying that mixed farming was a likely contingency; and a condition which permitted or tolerated a spread of five or six cents per bushel between street and track should not be permitted to continue longer. It did not look like a large sum. Still, taken out of the farmer's profit it cut a wide swath. He said that the difficulties presented had not been discussed by his association. He knew a land tax and grain tax had been mentioned, and while he thought these unnecessary,

them as they passed the little school houses along the way.

"BLUEFIELD."

QUITE A COMPARISON

"Sir:—I should like to know how long since you have had the power to strike members from the list, as you suggest in your letter of June 9th."

Crosswoods. J. CLEVERLY.

"Dear Sir:—Enclosed find list of needless questions answered, or if not needless they ought to be. No. 1. You evidently know the answer. Nos. 2 and 3. I sent the names to you in January last. No. 4. You ought to know the answer. No. 5. You do know. No. 6. Not very explicit. No. 7. Your books should supply you the answer. The latter portion of the last paragraph of your circular letter, to say the least, is not courteous to your sub-associations.

"Also in your other circular you say, 'Our income is getting less all the time.' An explanation of this will be appreciated, as we cannot understand such a statement. On June 18th you wrote that a sitting of the Elevator Commission will be held at Kamsack on June 22, which I received the notification on June 19 (the earliest possible date), and you expect me to get my executive together and send a delegation to Kamsack in time for the sitting."

R. D. KIRKHAM, Sec. Saltcoats, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunn- ing, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

To Mr. Kirkham's letter we replied as follows:—

"Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 27th inst. to hand, giving us the names of the men who were already subscribers to THE GUIDE. We thank you for this. We are certainly astonished at the attitude you take in reference to our list of "needless questions," as you term them. The answers to some of the questions we might have secured by going all over our books and hunting up old correspondence files. We wish to say that we have our hands full of work here, and we certainly are not going to take a week to hunt up part of the information we want when the local secretary can give it to us off-hand. Besides, we want to find out the condition of all our associations.

"In reference to the latter portion of the last paragraph of the circular, we must admit that if we had said, 'Kindly return answers to these questions at your earliest convenience,' it would have been more courteous, but we know from experience that it would have been fall or next year or probably never, when we received an answer from some associations that were the first to reply. We have got to get promptness into our work. We received an answer from one association that has not even written us or sent us a cent of fees since we opened up in Moose Jaw. The other morning one association sent in fees for 1909 and 1910. This looks to us like good results. Our circular may not have been called for as far as your particular association is concerned, but you must remember that there are others who are not so wide-awake as yourselves, and we have not got time to work through all our correspondence files and books to find who are living and who are not.

"Now in reference to our statement that our income is getting less and less all the time, we cannot understand how any reasonable man can fail to understand it. For instance, during January we received about \$900 as fees, while for June we received about \$200. (Not certain as to this. Figures not computed yet. Will appear next week). Is it hard to understand?

"Re the Elevator Commission sitting at Kamsack, I will give you the exact particulars. I was called to Regina for an executive meeting the week of the 15th. The notice of the sittings was issued by the Elevator Commission on Tuesday. I only learned of them when I reached Regina, Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. I did not get home until Thursday, and immediately sent out notices. Am I to blame or am I not?

"On the answers to our questions, (the last one), you state:—Good in every respect if we get our share of attention from headquarters. Now, we would refer you to the copy of the Scott correspondence, which we sent you in confidence and asked you to return to this office. It is dated Mar. 15. This is June 29. Probably the central's prospects would be better if it got its share of attention from the local associations."

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Per R. J. Brown, Asst.-Secretary.

To the foregoing we contrast the following:—

"Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of the 9th inst., and enclose form as required. I think you are doing a wise thing in sending out forms. Some of the correspondence in THE GUIDE showing the indifference of some of the lodges is simply disgraceful. There should be no room for drones. Cut them out until they become workers. I must tell you this Association joined with Springfield and Orcadia branches at Springside in a picnic, but I cannot say that we had an enjoyable time, for the whole afternoon was almost a perpetual series of thunder storms with heavy rain, the only redeeming feature being, and we needed it, Mr. Hawkes kindly attended and addressed the meeting in the evening, which was greatly appreciated. He had a little opposition, but swept the deck. I cannot stay to say more now as I have to get away to the town, although I have much more to say. I hope everything is coming along satisfactory in the elevator commission."

C. EVEREST, Sec.

Beaverdale, Sask.

NOTE.—Mr. Everest voices our sentiments. However, it is not the associations that are living and reply that we are striking at, but those who are negligent and do not reply at all. But we want the information from all just the same.

R. J. BROWN.

WANT A MONOPOLY

I wrote you some time ago asking if there was any chance of the Elevator Commission holding a sitting at Abernethy but so far have had no reply. (For information of this nature kindly communicate with Percy E. Knowles, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission, Regina, Sask.) At a meeting of our association held here on the 28th, the elevator question was gone into pretty fully and it seemed to be the opinion of the Association that the government should take over the whole elevator system. That it would be impossible for them to make a success of it unless they had a monopoly. Kindly let me know if there is any chance of a sitting being held in Abernethy.

J. B. GILLESPIE, Sec.
Abernethy, Sask.

WALLACE ELEVATOR OPINION

I have been requested by the Wallace Grain Growers' Association to forward you what its members believe to be the wisest course to be taken in reference to the solution of the elevator question, on which evidence is now being taken by the commission of enquiry. (1). Government weigh scales at points of shipment. (2). Government storage. (3). Loan money to build Farmers' Elevators.

Management.—The appointment of a commission of three members, one to be appointed by the government and two by the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. The commission to hold office for a term of three years, one to be elected each year on the same principle as rural school trustees are elected. We hope you will be good enough to place these views before the commission of enquiry, as we will not be able to appear before the Commission in person.

A. P. SIMPSON, Sec.
Wallace, Sask.

BROWNLEE AFTER SIR WILFRID

Our Association held a meeting on June 11, to consider among other things, our views on the elevator question, shipping in some coal, and sending a delegation to join you when meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier on August 5. A committee was named to draft a resolution re the elevator question, which I will send you soon. We decided to send the president, H. Moss, and the secretary-treasurer as delegates to join you when meeting Sir Wilfrid at Moose Jaw in August. Kindly let us know date and how you propose interviewing the Premier, and if it is advisable for us to join you in the interview. We are anxious to lay before him our views re prices on coal and lumber and implements, and make an appeal to take off the duty on several things, especially implements and oil from the States. We also wish to deal with the terminal elevator trouble.

H. A. LILLY, Sec.-Treas.
Brownlee, Sask.

NUT MOUNTAIN ORGANIZED

On June 18 a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized at Mr. R. Bridal's. The meeting was well attended and eleven paid their subscription and became members. The following officers were appointed: Pres.—W. H. Brookes; vice-president, R. Bridal; sec.-treas., J. Herbert Young; directors, J. Feeney, T. Feeney, E. Garch, S. Bridal, D. Wurtz and J. H. Woolman. The branch is called Nut Mountain and meetings will be held alternately at R. Bridal's and Nut Mountain school house. Please find enclosed five dollars and fifty cents, being one-half the subscriptions to be sent to you. I might also state that we have prospects of a strong association here.

J. HERBERT YOUNG, Sec.
Bond, Sask.

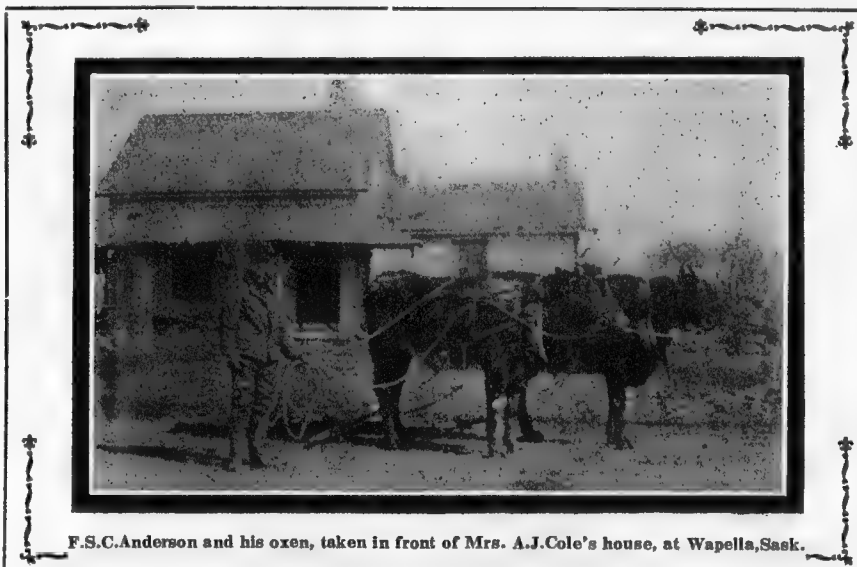
ANOTHER LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Your favor of the 13th inst. to hand. I am writing Mr. T. Hill today. Enclosed please find a postal money order for \$12 for a Life Membership for Mr. W. E. Tunney of Saskatoon. Please send him a certificate and button. I was at a Grain Growers meeting at Smithfield last night trying to get some Life Members but was lucky to get one.

C. C. EPP.
Langham, Sask.

BANGOR BUSY

Our association met yesterday. We had a good meeting. The question of government ownership of elevators was again discussed, and our members are almost unanimous in favor of a scheme as



set forth by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association. I enclose \$2.00 membership fees, as we have now attained our jubilee, with more to follow. I enclose your circular with questions answered.

H. WEBB, Sec.
Bangor, Sask.

SHORT AND SWEET

Enclosed please find \$12.00 Life Membership for Wm. Busby of Tregarva, \$17.50 for thirty-five annual members, and \$1.25 for convention reports. In all, \$30.75.

I. W. SUTTON.
Tregarva, Sask.

WAPELLA DELEGATE

Find enclosed your circular filled in. At a meeting of the Wapella sub-association held on June 18, a delegate was appointed to represent Wapella when the Grain Growers meet Premier Laurier. We think that every sub-association

should be represented, so as to show that we mean business.

J. A. MURRAY, Sec.
Wapella, Sask.

RESOLUTION FROM ATTICA

"Resolved that we, the Attica Grain Growers' Association, do hereby endorse the resolution of the Yellow Grass association published in a recent issue of THE GUIDE, that the central association arrange for a deputation to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party at the different points in the province and present the more pressing needs of the farmers of this province."

WAVERLY EXTINGUISHED

In reply to your letter re our local association, I might say that the Waverly branch was not reorganized last winter, as most of us thought best to reunite with the Yellow Grass Association. I received your receipt for the \$1.25 sent for the convention reports. I distributed them to the farmers around.

Yellow Grass, Sask. D. MUIR.

RESOLUTION FROM EAGLE CREEK

"That this Association would suggest that government elevators be only operated at points where asked for, and that the management should consist of three trustees, each with equal power, one retiring every two or three years; and that they be appointed by the executiv

of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

ALEX. R. UNDIE,
Eagle Creek, Sask. Sec.-Treas.

WELL DONE, LAKEVIEW

I beg to enclose the sum of \$10.00, being the second instalment of headquarters fees from the "Lakeview" Association. Another instalment will follow at a later date.

J. W. L. CHILD, Sec.
Paswegin, Sask.

RAINS HELP CROP.

A Saskatoon wire of July 3, said:—The city and district were visited last night and this evening by one of the most welcome rains in its history. Last night's showers were of a moderate variety and from reports to hand extended many miles on all sides of the city. To-night's fall was a veritable torrent, accompanied by the most peculiar electrical storm seen

here for twenty years. There was also a heavy wind, which did considerable damage in the city, where awnings were blown down, plate glass windows smashed and roofs blown off. Many cellars were flooded by the downpour. The result of it all, however, is that the district is now well supplied with moisture. The showers should bring at least an additional six or eight bushels per acre on an average and in many places as much as ten. There have been many rains during the past two weeks, but the hot weather was beginning to make the farmers anxious. These latest showers, however, will set at rest any alarmist sentiment. A good crop is now an assured fact.

ENDORSES DIRECT LEGISLATION

At St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, Sunday evening the Rev. C. H. Stewart selected for his topic "The Collapse of Party Government." The sermon was a strong arraignment of the system of party politics. The rules of society were its laws. Theoretically, these laws were made by the people, who elected men to represent them in governments. Yet in spite of this there was injustice and inequality everywhere. The failure of party government lay in the fact that when representatives were elected they were represented a party and not the people, and what followed was that the stronger party gained power and fought the stronger party gained power and fought to retain it, and the governing power might do anything under the sun so long as a majority of its members voted in its support. It might alienate lands or property without consulting the people. One remedy he suggested was the Referendum, the consulting of the electors when a great issue came before the people, in the same manner that the representative of a business concern would consult his employers before spending huge sums of money. Members of parliament should be subject to recall in case of incompetence or unfitness. Referring to the electors in Manitoba Mr. Stewart said it was an amazing spectacle that the men of this province would be called upon to vote for a government that had no issue to present to the people or an opposition with nothing new to offer. The problem seemed well nigh a hopeless one, but he thought the remedy for this condition of affairs lay in the power of the home in training the children; the power of the press in moulding public opinion and the pulpit in courageously proclaiming for righteousness.

PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING

"It is a good business for the man who can finish live stock to let the other fellow raise it just as long as they can do it cheaper than he can. But this policy has been carried too far in a large part of our country. Too many people have got used to depending on the West for stock to feed, and among them are many on grazing lands which are better adapted to stock raising than to finishing it. These farmers should get back into the stock business without delay. They can raise cattle and sheep cheaper than the grain farmer can, and they can raise them at a profit if they have to sell to him for feeding purposes. The day of cheap feeding stock is passed. Well bred animals will pay for their hay and grass if sold at feeder prices, and the prospects are that they will continue to do so." —National Provisioner.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S WILL

Cornell is not the sole legatee of the late Goldwin Smith. Laratt Smith, solicitor for the estate of the late eminent writer, states: "The president of Cornell was too general in his statements. The university is a legatee but it does not get as much as he said." The portion of Dr. Smith's will relating to the gift to Cornell reads: "I make this request to show my attachment to the university, the foundation of which I took part, to show respect to Ezra Cornell, and to show my attachment as an Englishman to the union of the two branches of our race on this continent, and with their common mother." The estate is to be used by the board of trustees for the promotion, especially of liberal studies in languages, ancient and modern literature, philosophy, history and political science

RESOLUTION FOR SIR WILFRID

I have already written some of the secretaries in my district re Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Melville, and have one reply this morning, which states that they will call their branch together and frame some resolutions as to their views and forward to me. I think that would be a good thing to adopt all through the Association, and when we get them together, put them into a concise and imposing form and present them with some force and determination. I need scarcely add that I shall be pleased to do all I possibly can in the best interests of the work.

Jasmin, Sask.

CHAS. LUNN.

MR. BONNAR'S CHARGES

He declares that a member of the Manitoba government has threatened to smash the Grain Growers' organization

At a meeting at Eli, Man., on July 1, Mr. R. A. Bonnar, K.C., made the following statements: "I know the pulse of the twenty thousand farmers who compose the Grain Growers of Manitoba. I have been closely in touch with them and they are suspicious of the government in regard to the elevator bill. I know also that every man of them wants Direct Legislation and you know why they want it. They want it so that there will be an end to graft; so that the government in power will be obliged to keep clean. The Roblin government are afraid to offer such legislation.

"I say, the farmers suspect the government and well they might. In regard to the elevator bill it was at once apparent to me as a lawyer, when I read the first draft presented to me by the attorney-general that it was not the intention to put such a bill into force, a suspicion was at once created in my mind that it was a trumped up document to satisfy the Grain Growers. The bill brought down was infantile in the extreme; to me it was the biggest joke of the season. Afterwards when we protested, the attorney-general offered dire threats if it went into the papers, but it did get into the newspapers. Then they took it back and revised and modified it. I suspected then the sincerity of the government. When a man deceives me once I am not inclined to trust him again. I tell you frankly that I do not believe it is the intention of the government to go on with the elevator project after July 11.

"Take a look at the election promises of the past. Just before the last election the government said it would legislate on any resolution passed by the convention of 300 reeves and others gathered in Winnipeg at that time. The convention did pass a resolution asking for government owned elevators. In the meantime between the pledge and the resolution the government went into power again. You know what happened. They did not make any attempt to carry out their pledge. And now here they are just before another election putting through a bill for government elevators. It is not necessary to call an election for another year yet. Why do they not show their bona fide intention to the farmers of this province by putting their elevator legislation into effect? I will tell you why, it is because the government has no intention of putting it into effect. If all the members of the government said they were going to carry out the bill I would not believe them.

Refused to Grant Commission

"The government refused to grant a commission independent of politics, to install and manage a government elevator system. I say that this is not impossible. We have just as honest men in Manitoba as any members of our government and I could find you thousands of them to become, as we requested, responsible to the legislature instead of to the government. We told the government that unless they could do that we did not want the bill at all.

"Is the Roblin government a friend of the farmers? Let me tell you some things that I know.

"An attempt was made to cripple the Grain Growers' Company by getting all the banks against them. I told the farmers about that, and immediately a deputation was sent to Toronto by the Grain Growers to interview the directors of the Home Bank. Now, at that time the government of Manitoba had about \$75,000 on deposit in the Home Bank, and when they found the Grain Growers were masters of the situation they withdrew this money. Is that what you could expect from friends of the farmers?

"Do you know that Premier Roblin was a grain dealer and largely interested in an elevator company; that the Hon. Robert Rogers, the minister of public works, has been mixed up in the grain business and that the firm of the attorney-general of the province are solicitors for the grain exchange? Can you wonder that I am suspicious of their friendship for the farmers.

"It is stated that a certain member of the government makes the proud boast that he will demolish the Grain Growers' organization. If they attempt to do this the farmers will destroy them.

Will Protect Farmers' Interests

"These are the reasons why the farmers have asked me to run. They want their interests protected on the floor of the House. I had no desire to enter the field, and only consented to do so when pressure was brought to bear. I was asked to accept the nomination on behalf of 20,000 farmers of the province, and I have entered the lists without any selfish motives. My object is to carry on the fight for the Grain Growers that I have been conducting for the past four years"



Book Review



PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT—A Novel by Baroness Döczy. Published by Copp Clark Co., Toronto.

This is a story of the Court of Louis XV. of France during the days of Madame Pompadour's rule. It shows how the feeble minded king was continually swayed through feminine intrigue and the reins of the French Empire were held by women.

"DRY FARMING: Its Principle and Practice"—by William McDonald, M.S.Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York. Price \$1.20, postage 11c.

This is one of the most valuable books on dry farming that has yet been published and a study of it would be of great value to farmers in those parts of Western Canada where dry farming is being reduced to a science. The author of the book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is valuable on the subject of dry farming. A great deal of his information is drawn from Utah and Montana, where

dry farming has been conducted very successfully. A number of the illustrations are taken from dry farms that are being conducted by Prof. Aitkinson in Montana, and these farms are considered by experts to be the most up-to-date dry farms on the continent. For the man who is handling a dry farm proposition a book of this kind is almost invaluable, as it covers a thorough conservation of soil moisture, and gives information on the various methods of cultivation necessary with different varieties of soil. The book is considered in this light by a great many American colleges, and has been introduced into them as a text book.

Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions, there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil."

The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel.



Waiting for Jacks to Bite. A Scene on La Salle River near Fortier, Man.

READY MADE HOUSES

While most articles are delivered to the farmer ready for service, houses have been an exception to the rule, and it is only recently that houses have been laid down already erected.

The Wier Ready Made House is delivered to the farmer ready to set up. It is claimed for it that it has been carefully tested and will thoroughly withstand the rigors of the Western climate. The houses are built of good material and consist of solid interchangeable sections which are securely bolted or nailed together making the joints weather proof.

The house may be put up on sills, placed on posts, or put up on the permanent foundation, as desired. It is claimed for it that when set up and in position, it is impossible to distinguish it from a structure devised and constructed under the supervision of an architect. The Wm. S. Kink Company, Winnipeg, are the representatives in this territory.

CELEBRATED SILVER WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wright, of Rosehill, Man., celebrated the silver anniversary of their marriage on Monday June 6th, by a dinner, at which about forty of their friends and neighbors sat down. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were married by Honorable Archdeacon Fortin in Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, twenty-five years ago. After living at Parkdale, St. Andrews, they moved to Rosehill where they have resided for ten years. By their genial manner and kind hospitality they have won to them a host of friends not only in their immediate neighborhood but in all the district about them. The union was blessed with six children, five of who were present on this present anniversary occasion, the absent member

being a farmer at Star City, Sask. Mr. Wright has held many positions of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the Old Timer's Association of Winnipeg; Justice of the Peace at Rosehill, Chairman of the Claremonte Board of School Trustees, Director of the North Norfolk Agricultural Association and President of the Rosehill Grain Growers' Association.

STRIKE PROBABLE

A Washington, D. C. dispatch of July 2, said:—After three conferences Friday evening between Dr. Chas. P. Neill, commissioner of labor and representatives of the conductors and trainmen of nearly all the railroads in the south-eastern part of the United States, the probability of a general strike of the railroad men in this territory for higher wages was even greater than Thursday.

Another long conference is expected to-day between the railroad employees, Dr. Neill and Chairman Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission, who is also acting as a mediator. It was learned to night that more than 90 per cent of the conductors and trainmen voted for the strike. This fact was told to Dr. Neill as evidence that the men are determined. It is asserted by the conductors and trainmen in the southeastern section of the country that they receive lower wages than the same class of employees in the north, middle west southwest, and on the Pacific coast.

What Our M.P.'s Think

Continued from page 8

dividuals. The case of terminal elevators, however, is somewhat different, and, as apparently, the supervision that the government has now over these elevators is not producing the results that we all expected, I am in favor of the government taking over the terminal and transfer elevators and running them in this way, if possible, prevent mixing of grades and undue discrimination against the farmers and millers.

In regard to chilled meat industry I am not in favor of that business being taken over by the government. A year or two ago some delegates interviewed some of the members here, but I did not find their proposition a reasonable one, and before I would support this I would have to have a great deal more information on the subject.

(Signed) J. G. TURRIFF.

Ottawa, June 13, 1910.

G. E. McCraney, M. P. for Saskatoon, Sask.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ulto., in which you wish my opinions on the matters referred to, they are as follows:

1. I am in favor of the reduction of the tariff.

2. I am in favor of taking whatever steps may be necessary to remove the abuses which have existed at the terminal and transfer elevators. This will probably necessitate the operation of the terminal and transfer elevators by the Dominion government as a public utility.

3. I am in favor of the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Road.

4. I have not come to any conclusion with reference to the operation and supervision by the Federal government of the chilled meat industry.

(Signed) G. E. McCRANEY.

Saskatoon, June 22, 1910.

ALBERTA MEMBERS

W. H. White, M. P. for Victoria, Alta.

With reference to your enquiry as to what my views were upon certain public customs as set out in your letter of May last, I beg to submit the following reply:

Re Tariff.—I am in favor of reduction of the tariff, as I believe that a reduction would be of advantage to Western Canada.

Re Lake Front Terminal Elevators.—It is evident from the recent convictions obtained against some of the terminal elevator companies that it is still possible for them to manipulate grades in these terminals. The purchase of these elevators would involve a very large capital expenditure, but I think the government would be justified in taking them over if some effectual remedy cannot be found to correct present evils and insure honest and impartial administration. In fact it is absolutely essential in the interests of the farmers of Western Canada that they be protected against manipulation of the grades in the terminal elevators. If the government take over the lake terminals I think the policy should include the erection of terminals at the Pacific Coast. You will readily understand that the Alberta farmers are much interested in the question of Pacific terminals.

Re Hudson's Bay Railway.—I do not think there is any difference of opinion in Western Canada as to the desirability of the early completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The earlier the road is completed the better it will suit us.

Re Chilled Meat Industry.—I consider this one of the most important questions affecting the interests of the farmers of Western Canada at the present time. We are in a position to produce beef and other meats in large quantities to great advantage, but are handicapped in getting the product on the old country market. Any assistance that the Dominion government could give towards establishing a chilled meat industry in this country will have my support. Of course you must remember that once you get a chilled meat industry organized it becomes practically a monopoly in that business, and great care should be exercised to see that the producer is not robbed of the benefit that should otherwise accrue to him from the advantage in marketing. If the government were to own and operate the refrigerator car system, and could keep a reasonable control of the trade so as to prevent the producer from being squeezed by the

packer, it is of course, the condition to be desired. There is no question in my mind that the opportunity is here for a chilled meat industry. It should be established at an early date, and if the Dominion government can be induced to take hold of it, it can no doubt be established upon a basis of better advantage to the farmer than the industry, as it has been organized in the United States.

(Signed) W. H. WHITE.

Edmonton, June 20, 1910.

Hon. Frank Oliver, M. P. for Edmonton, Alta.

In Mr. Oliver's absence I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, asking for his views on certain subjects for publication in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

In reply I beg to say that Mr. Oliver has already left on an extended trip to the north.

J. E. FEATHERSTONE,

Private Secretary.

Ottawa, June 4, 1910.

M. Clark, M. P. for Red Deer, Alta.

I beg to acknowledge yours of May 28th, in which you request my views on certain matters. Perhaps you will allow me, in the first place, to congratulate you on the political insight you are displaying in endeavoring to concentrate the attention of the West on certain definite points, with a view to their being brought to the attention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his approaching tour.

You do well, in my opinion, to place the tariff in the forefront of the matters of vital importance to the farmers. Protection is an uncompensated burden at the back of the farming community.

Sir Wilfrid has promised to build the Hudson's Bay Road, and no man is more punctilious about the fulfilment of definite pledges.

The other questions about which you write are much more difficult, raising the difficult consideration of the limitations of

the floor of the House of Commons I have spoken in favor of all of them.

The reduction of tariff on agricultural implements is a crying need in this Western country, and I feel that if sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon the government it must finally give the farmers justice in this matter.

The other matters need no reference from me as they are equally as necessary.

(Signed) JNO. HERRON.

Pincher Creek, June 6, 1910.

J. M. Douglas, M. P. for Strathcona, Alta.

Replying to yours of 28th May, asking my views on subjects contained in your letter.

In my judgment the reduction of the tariff on certain lines of goods largely used by the farmers of the West is the most vital question affecting the West today, and I would be in hearty support of any measure designed to reduce the cost to the Western farmer of all farm implements, lumber, etc., which in a measure constitute the farmers' raw material.

Regarding Terminal Elevators.—While I am not in entire sympathy with the principal of government ownership and management of public utilities, yet I believe this is one of the utilities which could be managed for the benefit and advantage of the largest proportion of our population in the West, viz.: the farmers, and I would support such a policy.

Re Immediate Construction H. B. Railway.—The government has already pledged itself to the immediate construction of this railway and I believe they will carry out their promises.

Re Chilled Meat Industry.—I am in hearty sympathy with the establishment of such an industry and believe the government should guarantee the bonds of any reputable company who are prepared to carry this project into effect. The establishment of this industry would, in my judgment, be of incalculable benefit

and I think it is rather my duty there to express them than elsewhere. You will find that I have lost no opportunity of pressing on the government the matters referred to in your letter, and I sincerely wish that some real success may attend the organized farmers when they place their case before the head of the government as indicated in your letter.

(Signed) ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Portage la Prairie, Man., June 2, 1910.

[Note.—We have not Hansard at hand.—Ed.]

W. J. Roche, M. P. for Marquette, Man.

In reply to yours of 28th, ulto., asking for my opinion on certain subjects which it is the intention of the farmers to bring to the attention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the occasion of his proposed visit to the West, I beg to submit the following:

Firstly. Regarding Reduction of the Tariff.—I am a moderate protectionist and believe that for a country like Canada situated alongside of a highly protected country like the United States, a protective tariff is essential to the best interests of our country as a whole. At the same time, I believe that there are a number of articles bearing too high a rate of duty which might be reduced with benefit to the agriculturist of Western Canada, such as agricultural machinery, a resolution to reduce such duty having received my support in the House of Commons. On the other hand, there are some duties on the products of the farm which might with advantage to the Canadian farmer be increased, and made more in accord with the American tariff, on similar products entering the United States.

Secondly.—The Taking Over the Terminal Elevators and Operating Them as a Public Utility.—I am heartily in favor of such a proposition, and have also supported it in parliament, believing it to be the solution of many of the disabilities under which our farmers are laboring in connection with the disposal of their grain.

Thirdly.—The Immediate Construction of the Hudson's Bay Road.—This is undoubtedly the desire of every resident of Western Canada to the advocacy of which I have lent my assistance both inside and outside of parliament, but unless greater progress is made in the immediate future I fear it will not be a factor in the carrying trade for many years to come.

Fourthly.—The Inauguration of a Chilled Meat Industry with Refrigerator Car Service Under the Operation and Supervision of the Federal Government.—This also is a question that has been the subject of discussion in the House on more than one occasion which has my sympathy, as it is undeniable that our farmers have not been receiving adequate return for their stock, especially taking into consideration the high price of meat which is exacted from the consumer, showing inordinate profit to some person or persons other than the farmers.

As I understand you simply desire to obtain the views of the members of the Federal House on these questions, I have refrained from backing up my views with lengthy arguments which would take up too much space in your valuable journal.

(Signed) W. J. ROCHE.

Minneapolis, Man., June 1, 1910.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, M. P. for Brandon, Man.

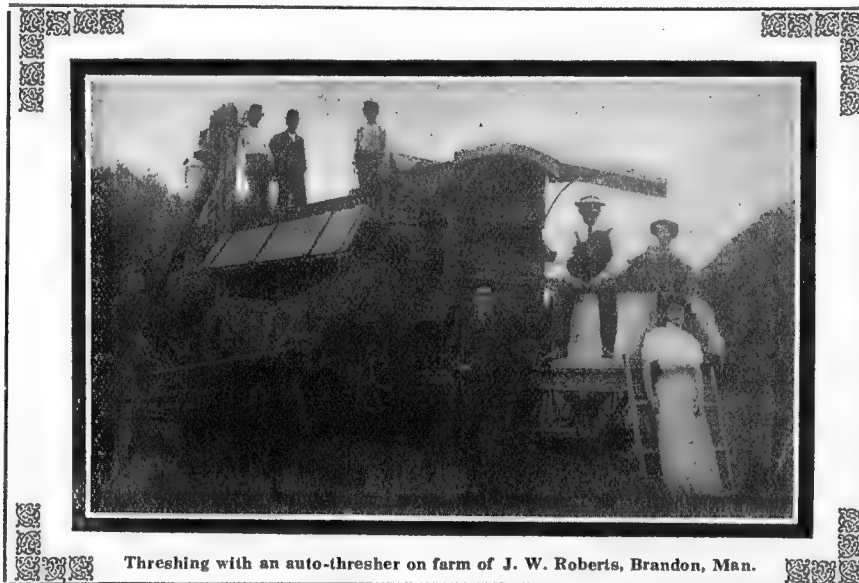
In the absence of my principal, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Sifton is now in England and is not expected back until the first week in July. Your letter will be placed before him immediately upon his return.

Yours truly,

J. H. CREEGAN.

Ottawa, June 2, 1910.



state control. I prefer to deal with this matter from my place in the House of Commons where I can make myself quite clear.

(Signed) M. CLARK.

Olds, Alta, June 9, 1910.

M. S. McCarthy, M. P. for Clagary, Alta.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of May 28th. I have just returned to Calgary from the West, and will look into the matter concerning which you write me at an early date and communicate with you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) M. S. MCCARTHY.

Calgary, June 8, 1910.

[Note.—No further word has been received from Mr. McCarthy.—Ed.]

John Herron, M. P. for McLeod, Alta.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 28th ult., and must apologize for delay in answering, owing partly to absence.

I am exceedingly glad that your paper is urging all the farmers in the West to press on Sir Wilfrid Laurier the four matters you refer to, viz.: Reduction of tariff; the taking over of terminal elevators on the lake front; the construction of Hudson's Bay Road, and the chilled meat industry.

As a farmer myself I have always been and am still strongly in favor of carrying out all measures along this line and upon

to our Western farmers and should put the cattle business on a profitable and paying basis for the producer.

(Signed) J. M. DOUGLAS.

Strathcona, Alta, June 7, 1910.

MANITOBA MEMBERS—

F. L. Shaffner, M. P. for Souris, Man.

Yours of May 28th to hand. I am sending you copies of my speeches on the floor of the House of Commons, the proper place to fight for our rights, and I stand by everything contained in said speeches.

(Signed) F. L. SHAFFNER.

Boissevain, Man., June 2, 1910.

[Note.—Dr. Shaffner enclosed copy of his speech in moving a resolution for government owned terminal elevators; copy of speech in favor of the Hudson's Bay Railway and copy of his speech asking that the duty on agricultural implements be reduced from 17½ to 10 per cent.—Ed.]

A. Meighen, M. P. for Portage la Prairie, Man.

I have your letter of May 28th, and note that in view of the contemplated trip of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in July and August, and of the intention of the organized farmers to discuss with him certain issues, you request in advance the views of the Western members on these issues.

If you refer to Hansard of the last to sessions you will see that I have in the House expressed my sentiments in regard to the questions to which you refer,

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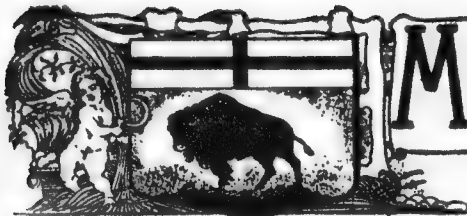
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MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

FAVOR DIRECT LEGISLATION.

At a meeting of the Lorndale Association on June 18, the following resolutions were passed. First:—"That this association is in favor of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall." Second:—"That this association is in favor of some measure of hail insurance that will be less expensive and consequently more remunerative than that of the companies now doing hail insurance business in the province."

Another meeting of the association was held on June 25. President W. Sykes and W. Channon were appointed to represent the Lorndale branch when the Association meets Sir Wilfrid at Brandon on July 18. A resolution was passed urging the necessity of the Dominion Government owning and operating the terminal elevators. A resolution was passed demanding the construction and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, the road to be built at as early a date as possible. The tariff question was discussed at considerable length and was finally left to the judgment of the delegates when brought up at Brandon to be dealt with. The meeting adjourned to meet again on July 28 at 8 p.m. to hear the report of the delegates to Brandon.

PICNIC AT CARMAN.

The Carman Branch of the Grain Growers' Association held a very successful picnic in the beautiful grove on the farm of Isaac Campbell, two miles west of Carman, on the afternoon of June 28. Practically all the neighboring farmers with their families were gathered on the picnic grounds, on which there were long tables arranged and dinner partaken of about one o'clock. A couple of hours were then spent in a social way, every one trying to get acquainted with his neighbor and discussing the crops. In the middle of the afternoon, addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Davis, E. A. August, James Riddell, R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, and others. After the close of the addresses supper was served and the rest of the evening was spent in games and amusement. This is the first annual picnic of the Carman Association, and every one present voted for a repetition each succeeding year, so that it may be taken for granted that an annual picnic is going to be one of the established institutions of the Carman Grain Growers.

NO SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT.

At a meeting of the Wawanesa Grain Growers' Association on June 20, the following resolution moved by J. E. Green and R. Wallace was passed. "That this association, having inquired into certain claims of T. E. N. Banting against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who have neglected to make satisfactory adjustment, do hereby request the Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to give support and assistance to Mr. Banting in securing an equitable settlement of his claims aforesaid in the interest of this individual sufferer and for the better security and protection of the Grain Growers whose property is liable to suffer injury."

A NEW BRANCH.

A meeting of farmers was held at Silverwood, Man., schoolhouse, and considering the state of the elements and shortness of notice of meeting, a good crowd was present to listen to an address delivered by R. J. Avison of Gilbert Plains, one of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who appeared in the interests of the Association. Mr. Avison spoke at considerable length on the benefits of organization and roused such enthusiasm in his audience that after listening to his address a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was formed, every farmer present becoming a member. John Kennedy was elected president; Donald Stewart, vice-president; Augustus R. Lade, secretary.

Our first meeting is to be held on June 30, when as our organization has become more wide-spread we are expecting to enroll several more members.

AUGUSTUS R. LADE, Sec'y.

ALL FARMERS SIGNED.

A general meeting of the Hilton Grain Growers' Association was held on June 11. The petition for an elevator at Hilton was signed by those present and the petition to the Railway Commission, re station agent, was also signed. The former has since been signed by 100 per cent. of the farmers drawing wheat to Hilton and forwarded to the elevator commission. Mr. James Hill, president of this branch,

"That this branch is in favor of the speedy construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad and the taking over of the terminal elevators."

ROBERT WALLACE, Sec'y.
Austin, Man.

HARTNEY PLOWING MATCH.

The Plowing Match, on Wednesday, June 22, under the auspices of the Hartney Agricultural Society, was attended by about two hundred persons, mostly farmers, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. There was also an opportunity given to witness the gasoline engine gang plow at work on the farm of Mr. G. Taylor. This machine is capable

RE BRANDON MEETING

The Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have asked for a conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his proposed Western tour. Sir Wilfrid has written that he will be pleased to meet the delegates of the Grain Growers at Brandon, on the afternoon of Monday, July 18. It is proposed to present to Sir Wilfrid and his party, the views of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, on the question of government ownership of the terminal elevators; the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway as a government enterprise; reduction of the tariff; the advisability of the government entering into negotiations with the United States Government with reciprocity treaty, and improved methods of exporting chilled meat and other farm products. The Executive believe that a good purpose would be served, did every branch of the Association send one or more delegates to this conference with Sir Wilfrid. A large demonstration of Grain Growers would convince him that the farmers are in earnest upon those subjects. The farmers seldom have an opportunity of expressing their views to public men and every effort should be made to make this conference a success. The railroads have agreed to grant the regular convention rates to delegates. Secure the usual standard certificate when you buy your ticket to Brandon. If one hundred delegates are present you will get your return ticket free, if less than a hundred one-third rate. Remember the date.

R. McKENZIE

Sec'y. M. G. G. A.

was appointed delegate to attend the conference at Brandon to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was agreed to have a picnic at Hilton on June 28 under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for same.

J. GARVEN, Sec'y.

FOR SIR WILFRID.

A resolution was passed at Austin branch of the Grain Growers to be forwarded to the executive for presentation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when in the province?

of turning about twenty acres a day, and the work is very satisfactory. In the plowing contest proper there were only eight entries. The judges were Prof. Bedford, D. B. Gunn, of Winnipeg, and J. Taylor of Elgin. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

Boys under 20, walking plow, no entries.

Boys under 20, 12 inch gang, W. W. Cram 1st, \$15.

Boys under 20, 14 inch gang, C. Mellenchuck 1st, \$15.

Men, walking plow, J. McDowall 1st, \$10; E. Irvine, 2nd, \$8.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

J. W. SCALLION - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:

D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

R. C. HENDERS - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

R. McKENZIE - - - Winnipeg

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Men, 12 inch gang, no entries.
Men, 14 inch gang, T. R. Knox 1st, \$15; Wm. Barrach 2nd, \$12; Geo. Knox 3rd, \$8.
Best teamster gang, T. R. Knox, \$6.
Best Teamster walking, J. McDowall, \$4.
Sweepstakes, special, Massey-Harris cultivator, value \$10, J. McDowall.

DELEGATES TO BRANDON.

A meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers was held on June 27. Moved by J. Bennett and seconded by M. Watson: "That we send \$15 to the Central executive, this being half of the money made at the Pine Creek Grain Growers' picnic on June 22, and that we retain the other half to pay delegates expenses to Brandon to meet the Premier. Motion was carried."

Moved by Wm. Johnson and seconded by M. Watson: "That J. Bennett be a delegate to Brandon." Motion was carried.

Moved by Wm. Johnson and seconded by J. Bennett: "That E. Stewart be second delegate to Brandon." Motion was carried.

Moved by M. Watson and seconded by D. McCuaig: "That we adjourn to meet again on July 25 to hear the report of the delegates from Brandon. Motion was carried."

MR. WADDELL DID NOT APPEAR

The following is a report of Minnedosa district gathering of Grain Growers for the purpose of considering resolutions to present to prospective candidates for the legislature. Seven live associations were represented at the meeting. John Allan was appointed chairman and Will Channon, secretary.

The following associations were represented: Moorepark, Minnedosa, Empire, Bethany, Franklin, Rookhurst, Lorndale.

After considerable discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

To the Grain Growers' Association: "That I,, hereby pledge myself a member of the provincial legislature of Manitoba, to use my influence and support to the best of my ability in the interests of the farmers on any measure brought before the house by the government or opposition, and especially by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, or any district convention of aforesaid association."

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting each sub association of Grain Growers should send a delegate to rep-



Farm of George S. Fraser, Sec. Hamiota G.G.A.

Took 2nd Prize in Farm Competition at Hamiota, 1909

resent the Grain Growers at Brandon on the 18th July to present their requests to the premier and other members of Dominion government."

"Resolved, that this meeting protest against the provincial government bringing on an election before September, 1911, or until we have had a chance to test the working of the government elevator bill, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the executive and also to the government."

"Resolved, that E. Jones and J. Allen be appointed a committee to interview Mr. W. B. Waddell, M.P.P., re absence from meeting and that they report to all sub associations cause, etc., at once."

"Resolved, that the minutes of the meeting be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE for publication."

"Resolved, that this meeting stand adjourned to be called by the chairman, Mr. John Allan, he to be guided by resolutions sent in by local branches, and all sub associations are hereby requested to submit subjects for discussion at said district convention, and that the secretaries of the sub associations be notified of the purpose of calling said district convention."

JOHN ALLEN, Chairman,
WILL CHANNON, Sec.

The Farm Water Supply in Minnesota

Continued from Page 14

the protection from surface wash and infiltration would make them safe; 25 were bad only because of poor surface protection and could easily be made safe; 1 was polluted from unknown, probably distant sources. One spring supply was polluted because of poor surface protection and could easily be made safe. The rivers, surface reservoirs and cisterns were all polluted, and it is doubtful whether satisfactory supplies can be secured for farm use from such sources. Where their use is necessary, water for drinking should be boiled or otherwise disinfected.

A further analysis of the published report of this investigation throws considerable light on the relative value of different kinds of wells. Out of the 28 common dug wells examined, only 3 were good; 16 were polluted but capable of improvement; and 9 were totally condemned. Of the 6 bored wells, 2 were probably good, while 4 were polluted with possibilities of improvement. The bored well is little better than to dug well, differing from it principally in size and containing a casing of wood, tile or tin. The bored well is subject to practically the same criticisms of construction as the dug well.

Of the 13 drilled wells examined, 3 were good, 7 were polluted owing to faulty construction or management, and 3 were condemned. Two of the condemned wells were polluted from indefinite underground sources and one from seepage down the outside of the casing. When properly constructed, the drilled well is probably the most satisfactory form to use, as the water is drawn from considerable depth in the rock strata, and an iron casing or pipe extends from the pump above the surface of the ground to the rock formation or to the bottom.

Of the 19 driven wells examined, 11 were good, 2 were polluted but capable of improvement, and 6 were condemned. The driven well is that type wherein the casing consists of sections of iron pipe screwed into couplings so as to be continuous and watertight throughout. The lower end of the pipe is armed with a sharp metallic point perforated with holes which penetrates the ground when driving and prevents the soil from entering the pipe. The driven well requires little care and is probably as safe as any type of moderately shallow supply, as the above figures show; but it does not touch these deep artesian streams from which usually the most desirable water is obtained.

According to the report of the State Board of Health, the actual proportion of polluted supplies in rural districts may at present be assumed to be about 35 per cent. Other investigations along this line prove this to be a moderate estimate. Prof. Frank T. Shutt, chief chemist of experimental farms in Can-

ada, has been analyzing farm water samples for a number of years. In 1906, a year of excessive drought, out of 90 waters analyzed, 28 were good and wholesome, 21 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 30 were contaminated and totally condemned, and 11 were saline. In 1908, out of 65 samples, 26 were good and wholesome, 18 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 12 were seriously polluted, and 9 were saline. In 1909, out of 96 samples, 26 were pure and wholesome, 32 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 26 were seriously polluted, and 12 were saline. In a letter to The Farmer, Prof. Shutt says: "Our work has shown that the shallow dug well in the barnyard or near the back door is the one most to be feared;" and in his report of 1908: "The danger of the barnyard and back-door well has been repeatedly pointed out. The water in such wells is always liable to become polluted, if not with actual excrementitious matter, at least with its decomposition products, and in the majority of instances there can be no certainty that such has been thoroughly oxidized and rendered harmless;" and again in his report of 1909: "The results of twenty years' investigation have shown unmistakably that it is quite exceptional to find a water from such a source free from pollution."

Another reply to The Farmer on this subject from Mr. W. D. Bigelow, acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Generally speaking, water from drilled wells of considerable depth, which are amply protected from surface contamination, is much to be preferred over that from the ordinary dug well. The two serious disadvantages of dug wells are that they are usually shallow and therefore subject to contamination by surface pollution obtaining entrance into the underground supply, or the well is not sufficiently protected at the surface to prevent surface water gaining entrance from the top."

This, then, is the mass of evidence accumulated against the farm water supply as it too often exists. The ordinary shallow dug well is by far in most general use in Minnesota, and the figures, as well as the statements of the two government chemists, show that this type is the most susceptible to contamination. The cause is not far to seek. It has been found that bacteria are plentiful only near the surface of the soil; four or five feet down there are but few bacteria in the ground; and soil ten or twelve feet below the surface is perfectly sterile, unless it has within it a crevice or opening so that surface sewage can run down. The great majority of farm dooryards and barnyards are without any or, at least, adequate means of sewage disposal; all liquid refuse from the cesspool, etc., is permitted to permeate the surrounding soil; organic waste matter from the stable and outdoor closet leeches into the soil and is carried into solution or in precipitation to every surrounding point. The surface soil thus becomes filled with disease and poison producing bacteria. Consequently, a shallow well in which the water comes in contact with this polluted surface soil, or in which the surface washings can gain entrance, is the well that yields a contaminated water supply.

For these reasons the shallow dug well fails in its purpose. The area of the surface opening, usually with little protection, offers every inducement for the direct admittance of impure material from the surface, and by the tiny openings in the ground permit it to penetrate downward and affect the underground supply. Unless carefully protected, all manner of creeping and crawling vermin, rats, mice and even the smaller domestic and wild animals, often find their graves in these unsanitary wells. This is evident when the periodic cleaning of the well takes place, which occurs only when the putrefaction and pollution have so far advanced as to be evident to the taste or smell.

It is possible, of course, to so locate and construct a dug well that it will be practically safe; but this necessitates ideal topographical conditions and continued care and attention. The main things are to locate the well on high ground, where the drainage is towards the buildings instead of from them; to construct and maintain a casing of stone,

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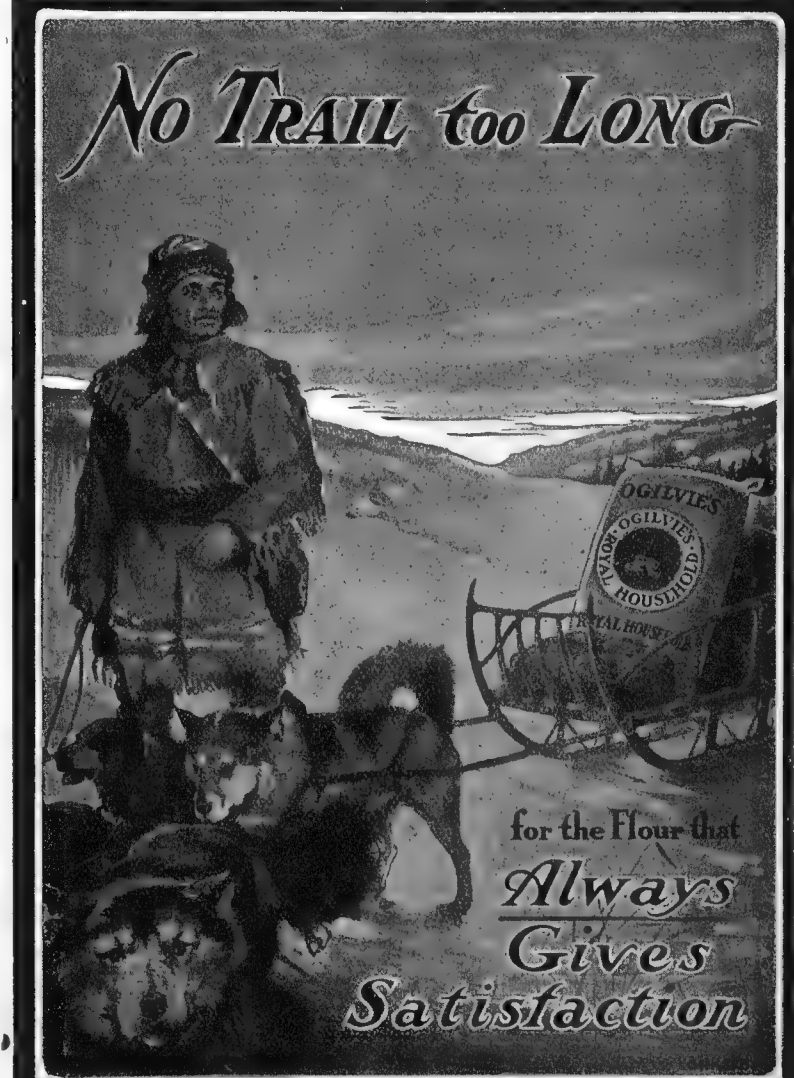
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brick, cement or wood that will be absolutely impervious to the entrance of foreign material from the sides; to bank up the top above the general level and place a covering that will prevent the entrance of undesirable matter from the surface; and to use a pump instead of the old-fashioned bucket and chain. Even then, there is always the possibility of the underground supply being contaminated by percolation from a distance.

The one general type to use is the deep, iron-cased well. Whether it be bored, drilled or driven; if deep enough and if the casing is durable and watertight, it will be safe. The drilled well most nearly approaches these conditions. This well penetrates the lower rock strata and receives the underground streams that purify themselves by filtration. There is a possibility that the water may become polluted from distant sources, but this possibility is very remote in country sections. The water as touched by the well is almost invariably pure, wholesome and free from bacteria. The polluted drilled wells discovered in the investigations of the Minnesota State Board of Health were in all but the two cases noted rendered unfit for use by careless construction and protection. If the casing is watertight and surface water prevented from gaining entrance into the top connections of the pipe, it is practically impossible to contaminate the water from outside sources. Drilled wells very frequently have well pits, from 8 to 12 feet deep and 3 to 4 feet in diameter, which are sunk around the shaft, either before or after drilling for the purpose of protecting parts of the pumping apparatus from frost. If not tightly covered, these may serve as a prominent factor in the pollution of a well, serving as catch basins for polluted water of recent surface origin. Modern well drillers, however, usually take all precautions that will remove such possibilities.

One important point to remember is that the physical condition of water does not always determine its purity. A good water should be free of taste, odor and color; but a water may fulfill these conditions and still be contaminated with bacteria. To be definitely certain of the purity or impurity of a well, a sample should be subjected to a chemical and bacteriological analysis. However, if a small sample of water is placed in a clean bottle, tightly stoppered and kept warm for about three days, its taste, odor and color at the end of the time will practically determine its degree of purity. Bacteria can live for about three days, only, in running water; it is in standing and stagnant water that they flourish and multiply. To show the actual connection between the water supply and disease on the farm, it may be mentioned that, during the investigation of the Minnesota State Board of Health, 23 of the farms examined showed a record of typhoid fever. Although the source of the disease was not always traceable, yet it is a significant fact that on 18 of these farms the water supply was polluted.

The farmers of the Northwest must look to their water supply. Although the data here presented was compiled for Minnesota alone, there is no doubt that similar conditions exist in neighboring northwestern states. The old-fashioned method of digging a well represents the earliest attempts of mankind to provide an artificial water supply. That the process is still in use in many localities is due largely to the fact that the great advantages of drilled wells are not generally known. Fortunately it is in growing disfavor and will soon be a thing of the past. When this time comes, the farmer will have largely done his part in the great movement towards sanitation and in promoting the health, strength and longevity of his species.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS

The election for president and vice-president for Mexico passed off quietly Saturday in Nuevo Leon and in Chihuahua. No disorder was reported at any point in Northern Mexico. Porfirio Diaz, for president, and Ramon Corral, for vice-president, obtained a large majority of the votes cast in these two states.

The Farmer in the Making

Continued from page 15

only one that laughed, but I'd seen dolphins before and you bet I know a porpoise when he introduces himself. Incidentally the Cockney armed with a bowie knife and six-shooter, also the cowboy trained on an English ranch have always failed to invoke that feeling of sadness that is necessary when one feels sorry for a fellow being.

Another hair-raising spectacle was the daily march of the Salvation contingent on board. Napoleon crossing the Alps, and likewise the world beater's stunt at Moscow, was going some, but it wasn't in it with that Army Parade. Waterloo paled by comparison, and Trafalgar would be performed to bare bleachers when the blood and fire marchers toed the board. The speedway consisted of 3 feet of clear going to a dangling chain, under which the procession ducked. Down an alleyway, 18 inches wide, through two walls composed of phonos, across 3 more feet of bare deck, a climb over 2 coils of cable, 6 trunks, and then an escalade of a large hen coop opened up a clear run across a hatch 10 feet wide, with the field going strong. The boy with the triangle dropped a few notes when he tripped over a coil but instantly picked them up again. The pageant finishing up midst the ravishing sounds of tambourines and the big drum.

As a disciple of Orpheus I must admit the wonderful nature of that band, and if ever I forget the band, as a body, it is because I sometimes think of the individual merits of the performers. The adjutant as he played looked toward the West, and at the same time scraped round the deck for a sure foothold. Next came a tall, angular lassie, who played a saxhorn with vigor and exceeding grace. The classic nature of the concertina was amply demonstrated by a gentleman with a red jersey and a straw hat. But if there had been any betting on the show I have risked a quarter on the Scotch girl with the tambourine. As the procession started she described a circle with the tam and pushed a Swede's chapeau into the brine. The next movement frayed the frontispiece of a shonk, and after that the procession had a chance to make schedule time. The triangle man was clearly overtrained, a proper battering on corn and maple sugar would have strengthened him wonderfully. The star instrumentalist was, however, the big drummer. Before beating the pigskin he tied his stick into a bowline, juggled it behind his fat neck, combed his hair with it, apparently broke his wrist in four places and soaked the bladder with a belt that made Jeffries, left a toy tap. Say! but I'd like to join that band, and if they'd let up on the red jersey man and cut out the tambourine I'd take a season ticket—on chance.

About the ninth day out something happened. We drifted into port. "Yes Siree!" I never knew just how it happened. Whether we blew in or was hauled in, or the crew got out and shoved, but there we were tied up to a post and that post was stuck into the rim of the goal of our ambition. In other words we have arrived—we were in Canada.

With expedition, considerable courtesy, some language and a steam tug we were hustled to the depot. Here all confusion ceased. For the matter of that I didn't care, anyway. I had a square meal, changed my English gold for Canadian greenbacks, bought a Canadian paper and started to figure how long it would take me to be the richest man in the country. I'm still figuring.

And here endeth the first chapter of the "Farmer in the Making."

♦ ♦ ♦

HOME BANK REPORT.

Million and Half Added in Deposits.

The Annual Meeting of the Home Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, 8 King St. W., Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon, June 28th.

The statement of the results of the business of the Bank for the year ending the last day of May, 1910, showed that the deposits had increased one million and a half dollars, and that this increase was proportionate throughout the Bank's assets, and the volume of business done.

The total profits amount to \$183,220.99. The net profits for the year were \$95,832.24. This is the net profit which remains after deducting all charges for

management, making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and allowing for accrued interest and rebates of interest on unmatured bills. The profit carried forward from last year was \$55,629.65; a further profit is added to this total in the item of \$31,759.10, which is the premium on Capital Stock sold during the year.

Six Per Cent. Dividends.

The profits have been disbursed in four 6% quarterly dividends, amounting to \$63,670.45. There has been transferred to the reserve fund \$41,347, and a contingency fund of \$50,000 has been established. This leaves \$28,203.54 which is carried forward to the credit of next year's profit and loss account. The Reserve Fund of the Home Bank of Canada is uniformly maintained in the proportion of one-third of the paid-up capital.

The liabilities of the Home Bank of Canada to the public amount to \$8,111,060.33, and the assets amount to \$9,704,636.45.

The liabilities to the public are made up as follows: Home Bank of Canada notes in circulation among the public, \$743,770; current business deposits, which do not bear interest, \$1,465,021; money deposited in Savings Account, upon which full compound interest is paid, \$5,898,906.29. There is a further liability in the balance due to other banks in Canada which amounts to a small sum, \$3,363.04.

The liabilities to the shareholders consist of the paid-up capital of \$1,123,257.77. The rest account of \$375,000, a contingent account of \$50,000, and dividends payable on the first of June, \$17,114.81.

The Bank's Assets.

The assets of the Bank, including gold and silver coin, Dominion Government notes, deposits with the Dominion Government as security for note circulation, notes and cheques of other banks, and balances from other banks in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries, railway, municipal and other bonds and call loans secured by stocks, bonds and debentures, amounting to \$4,557,290. The further division of the assets, which includes loans and bills discounted, bank real estate and property, bring up the total of the assets to \$9,704,636.45.

Many Shareholders.

After laying before the shareholders the statement for the year, the General Manager of the Home Bank of Canada, Colonel James Mason, presented the report of the Directors. In it he embodied a feeling reference to the late Lt.-Col. John I. Davidson, who had been a member of the Board of Directors of the Home Bank since its organization. In referring to the Annual Report, as set forth in the balance sheet, Colonel Mason pointed out that the number of shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada had increased from 889 to 1,346 during the past year. He said that the Bank had not extended its branches except in the North-West, and he reported the examination of the securities held by the Bank and the inspection of all its branches.

Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, the President of the Bank, reviewed the crop situation in his annual address and referred to the generally satisfactory condition of the affairs of the Home Bank of Canada.

After the adoption of the Balance Sheet as submitted for the year, and the reception of the Directors' and the President's report, a resolution was moved and adopted in which the shareholders extended their thanks to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their careful attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year. A resolution was also passed extending the thanks of the shareholders to the General Manager and the other officers of the Bank for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The scrutineers reported the election of the following Board of Directors: Eugene O'Keefe, E. G. Gooderham, W. Parkyn Murray, J. Kennedy, Thomas Flynn, John Persse, Thomas A. Crerar, and Col. James Mason. The new name on the Board is that of Mr. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Co., of Winnipeg, who takes the place of the late Col. Davidson.

Immediately following the annual meeting, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, and Mr. Eugene O'Keefe was elected President, with Mr. Thomas Flynn as Vice-President.

ADVT.

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

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The object of Sunshine is to give the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number of people at the smallest possible expense, and as a result of a happy thought, over 300,000 Sunshine members are holding up their hands to the world, saying "Share our surplus joys and sorrows." Because Mrs. Westover-Alden, our beloved president-general, had more Christmas gifts than she needed, and realized that there were others who had none, she started the movement to encourage others to pass on from their abundance to the less fortunate.

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Pass it on.

"Twas not given for you alone,

Pass it on.

Let it travel down the years,

Let it wipe another's tears,

Till in Heaven the deed appears,

Pass it on.

This verse is the key-note of the Sunshine guild work and with thousands chanting it a wave of kindness shall pass around the world. The growth of Sunshine work has been phenomenal. Starting with a single thought it has grown until the members now number many thousands. From the Parent Society branches have sprung up until now they are to be found all over the world; in England, in Alaska, in Australia, in South Africa, in Central America, Canada and the United States.

Sunshine work is no new effort, it is simply Christian living. It is so simple that even little children follow it gladly. One can do little or much; the rich as well as the poor welcome it, and occasionally one needs it as bad as the other. The rich weighed down by cares of property, often shut in by sickness or domestic sorrow, their lives become darker than those who have not all the necessities of life.

One can carry brightness along one's daily life or go into the hospital and to the dark and gloomy places, then by the power of Sunshine conquer the shadow of sorrow and disease. Because you can give little, is really the greatest reason why you should join our ranks. A solitary dime cannot do much but fifty of these silver pieces can do wonders. There are many who can give thoughts and prayers; these are the best gifts of all—they are earnest and self-sacrificing.

The platform of Sunshine work is:—Work for those around you; begin at home, and if each Sunshiner the world over smiles on and serves his neighbor it will be well nigh a state of universal Sunshine. Though Sunshine work is international, the effort is strictly local. Sunshine work is not necessarily active or aggressive; it is not a fight for prominence, but simply like the rays of the sun, reaching everywhere that it is allowed to penetrate. If it finds snow it melts it; if it reaches the home, it brightens it, and its beams can reach the darkest corner and fill it with light.

I have often been asked if Sunshine is a religion. I never answer save in the language of that little verse that expresses our general feelings.

"Have you had a kindness shown?"

Then people press me further; they say, "What denomination do you represent?" I have to plead absolute ignorance. We have whole Sunshine societies in Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational and Dutch Reform churches. Some Jewish periodicals have a Sunshine Department in

every number; the Christian Herald has the same, so how can I say what denomination we represent? And yet it may be said, that, free as it is, from the mechanism of organization, broad as is its range of influence, Sunshine has a creed. If I were to follow the ordinary lines of demarcation, I might say we have a hundred creeds, and they are all really one. Yes, we are Confucians, for we depend on the little courtesies and kindnesses of life to make up the great whole by which one must either stand or fall. We are tender to the aged and gentle to the children. To the sage maxims of the venerable Celestials we only beg leave to add as a suggestion for the removal of most human discomforts, our little watchword "Do something for somebody quickly."

Happiness in Forgetting Self

We are Hindoos for our charity takes within its range every living thing and a good Sunshiner would not be cross even to a dumb animal. We are Epicureans as well, for we believe in enjoying life, and we would say the surest way to be happy is to forget yourself. This recipe is an unfailing one. But most of all we are Christians, for it was Christ who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

The Sunshine Society does away with all limitations to helpfulness. Its mission of gladness and mercy is as broad and pliable as the needs of humanity are great and diverse. There is no form

Each could help the other if only by an exchange of friendly letters.

So far as material Sunshine goes, there are not many lives so devoid of accessories that some are not superfluous. The most unlucky child has some toy that is not used. The most closely scrimped student, has some text book that could be passed on to a boy who has none of that kind, and a farmer's wife may send a jar of jelly that will gladden the heart of some sick one. That the sympathetic soul may be brought into contact with some needy one, is the aim of the society. The old quotation says "Now we see through a glass darkly." It is the theory of Sunshine work that some of the smoke can be rubbed off the glass right here, and that heaven may thus be brought a little nearer to many thousand hearts.—MARGARET.

FRESH AIR FUND

The following amounts have been received:

Mr. W. F. Burns	\$5.00
Hon Mr. T. M. Daly	5.00
Mrs. N. T. McMillan	5.00
Jean Abel and friends, Hazelcliff, Sask.	1.40
Marion Stevens	3.00

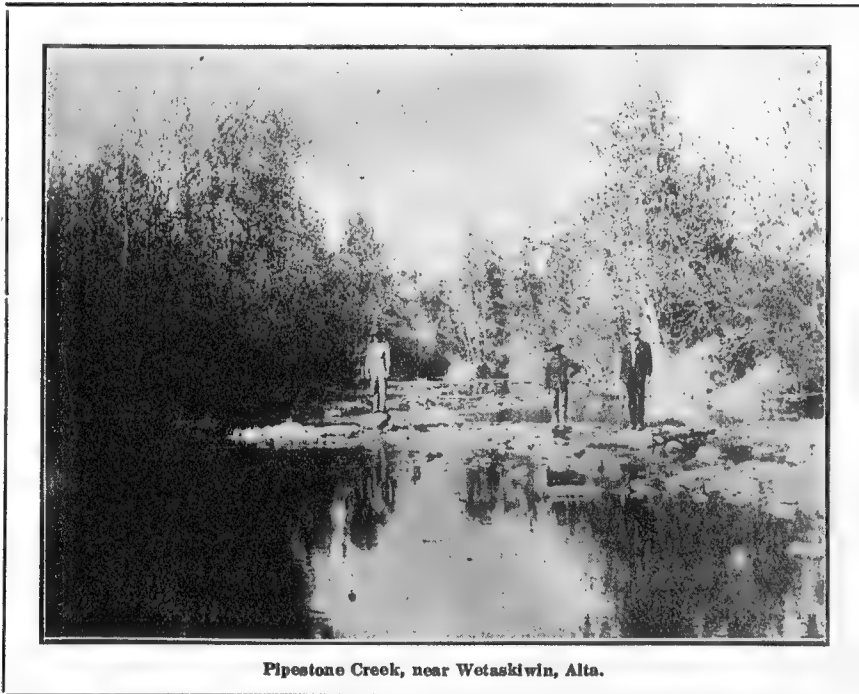
Total.....19.40

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Towels, linen (both bed and table) pillow cases, fresh eggs, butter, chickens, etc., Picture post cards, pictures, toys, games, etc.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

1 box of summer blouses and dresses



Pipestone Creek, near Wetaskwin, Alta.

of discomfort or suffering of mind and body that it has not relieved.

Wealth and poverty have nothing to do with Sunshine, neither have creeds.

The Sunshine Society starts out with the proposition that the poor people are not mostly objects of charity and that the rich are not always without feeling or sympathy. Also that people who regard themselves as neither rich nor poor, are in an overwhelming majority everywhere. Kindness extends its Mystic Free Masonry over all classes.

The sturdy, barefoot boy who helps an aged man to cross a street, has much in common with the wealthy maiden who gathers together the foundlings of the almshouse and serves them with her own hands. He does not know it, nor does she, but both will be stronger for finding it out. The woman on a western farm a dozen miles from a railroad station, rebelling in her scant hours of rest against her isolation, and yearning for a glimpse of the greater world, has much in common with the wealthy woman who languishes in an elaborate city apartment, wondering what she will do next.

from the west. 1 box of clothing from Havergel College. 1 box of clothing spices, kitchen utensils, from Mrs. Gallsby. 6 beautiful picture books from Mrs. Stebbins, Regina. 2 picture books and a large quantity of pictures and post cards from Havergel. 25 cuts from Louie Johnston.

MOTTO FOR THE WEEK

Before it is too late

If you've a tender message,
Or a loving word to say,
Don't wait till you forget it,
But whisper it to-day.

We live but in the present,
The future is unknown;
To-morrow is a mystery,
To-day is all our own.

The tender word unspoken,
The letter never sent,
The long forgotten messages,
The wealth of love unspent.

For these some hearts are breaking,
For these some loved ones wait;
So show them that you care for them
Before it is too late.

Hon. President - Lady MacMillan
Pres. of Manitoba Mrs. N. T. MacMillan
Vice-Pres. - Mrs. C. P. Walker
Treasurer - Mr. W. C. Coledge
Organizing Sec. - Mrs. E. S. Lilley
Advisory Board
Mr. R. McKenzie, Honorable T. M. Daly, Rev. J. L. Gordon, Rev. R. O. and Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Weagant, Mrs. Kalberer, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Grant Hall, Mrs. K. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. George C. Caron, Mrs. Biggs

HAS A BOAT.

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your club as I am a member of two other clubs. I came from Ontario a year ago and I like this country fine. We have a big slough in front of the house and a boat, and we often go boat-riding. I am eleven years of age and in the fourth grade. But now there is no school.

MELINDER WOLFE,

Wheatwyn, Sask.

THE LANE FAMILY.

Dear Margaret:—I am going to send some doll pictures to some of the poor little sick girls. I hope they will enjoy them. I cut the doll pictures out of the Ladies Home Journal. And I think the little girls will enjoy them. They are called the Little Lane Family.

FLORA EVANS.

Nutana, Sask.

HEARTY WELCOME.

Dear Margaret:—As I see so many children join the Sunshine work, I thought I would join too. My brother has joined it and I thought I would have to join too. I hope the Sunshine work will do a lot of good to poor women and children. enclose the membership card and two cents and ten cents to help the poor.

ROBERT SCARTH.

Binscarth, Man.

PLACE OF REFUGE.

Dear Margaret:—Through the Grain Growers' Guide I have learned a little of your beautiful work and am anxious to become better acquainted with it. I read that your's was a place of refuge for the "nervous woman," and as I am a bunch of nerves this appealed to me. For some time I have suffered from a pain in the right hip and upon examination the doctor tells me the symptoms are of tuberculosis, and out on these western prairies we have no way of taking treatments. Hence I am taking the liberty of writing to ask if you could tell me of a place where one could go. I am not sick, only unable to use my right foot. What is needed more than all in my case, is to find a place where one could rest from care and be able to build up shattered nerves; they drive me nearly frantic. I have been Post Mistress on the prairie for a number of years and am overtaxed till I am frenzied with nerves.

MISS A. MARTINSON.

Elbow, Sask.

The Fresh Air Home is for any one in need of change and rest. We cannot, of course, nurse anyone there but, if you just require good air and food we shall be delighted to have you join our happy circle.

MARGARET.

FRESH AIR HOME.

Dear Margaret:—Having followed with great interest the columns devoted to your work in the Grain Growers' Guide, I am at length going to try to get in touch with your club. I am a stenographer and teach music on a small scale, as the latter is what I am really trained to do, but not having found it practicable, I have worked mostly at stenography. Sometime ago someone mentioned that there was a block built for the accommodation of business girls. I would like to know whether that is so, and whether there is a restaurant attached to same.

I have also noticed that the work on hand is for a Fresh Air Home. Is that for business girls, and would it be possible for a girl to go out there for her summer holidays? I have wanted so much to go out into the country for a little, but do not know just where to go. I got so run down in the Fall, and the doctor ordered me away to the country, but I did not know how to get there so I just had to stay in the city, consequently I had a most miserable time through the winter. Please give me all the information concerning your Club.

HOPEFUL

Glad indeed to hear from you. The Fresh Air Home opens on the first of July. I trust to have a Girl's Home built before Christmas, but it is uphill work. The charge for bed and board is \$4 per week. Write again and arrange when you can take your holiday with us.

MARGARET

COMFORTS FOR THE SICK

Dear Margaret:—Please find enclosed fifty cents to use in the way you consider best. Wishing you every success in your good work.

MABLE TODD.

Workman, Sask.

Many thanks for 50 cents, I sent some cherries to a dear child just 15 years, dying of tuberculosis.

MARGARET.

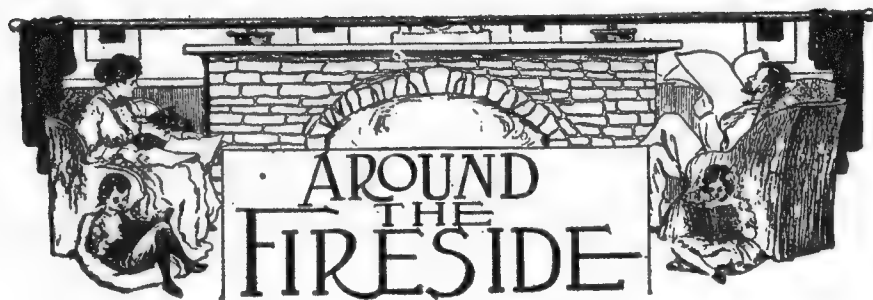
A LITTLE SUNSHINER.

Dear Margaret:—I did not see my last letter in print so I decided I would try again. I am collecting some money for your club, and hope it may become of some use. I see also that Harold Green is getting along nicely. I hope he received the few Sunday school cards. I hope your work is growing stronger and that it will prosper in the end. Please send me a silver badge, I shall be ever so glad to get it.

ANNIE A. McCONNELL.

Hamiota, Man.

(Age 12)



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Unearned Increments and Woman's Dower

When the struggle began last year in the British parliament between the House of Lords and the House of Commons the cause of the battle was "to get control of finance." David Lloyd-George, in a powerful speech in the Commons, vehemently pressed for a bill to curtail the sovereignty or voting power of the lords for, he urged, "He who has control of finance has everything." Lloyd-George holds that the "unearned increment" or increase of land values due to increased population, to the establishment of various great industries and such like, should be shared partially at least by the general population. That is to say by the state, because such increase is brought about, not by the land owner's labor or expenditures, but by the labor and expenditures of those contiguous to him who do not benefit from his increased land value.

Lloyd-George believes that a man cannot very greatly increase the value of his own land. Hence if his land does increase in value, it is due to outside influence and, therefore, outside influence should reap some of the profit. To be less abstruse, a man might secure a piece of land in a desert and by costly irrigation reclaim it to some extent and bring it to a reasonable state of production. It would then, at best, be worth only a proportionate value of its productiveness. He alone could never make it worth more than that. The same land, however, surrounded in time by a city would become very valuable through conditions entirely brought about outside of and independent of, the owner's efforts and expenditures. The owner would call this "luck." Lloyd-George would call it "unearned increment" and proceed promptly to tax it pro rata, and spread the tax among the real earners of the increase.

Woman's Dower

Without extending this idea further at this point, it will seem a far cry from British land values, unearned increments, and Lloyd George's declaration that "he who controls finance has everything," to woman's dower on the Western Canadian plains. Yet is it, for has not the West got land values too, and unearned increments? Who earns the "increments" here?

In no country under the sun has woman been more directly responsible for increased land values, than in Western Canada. Foremost among the farming settlements were the women taking the gravest bodily risks, exposure, neglect, over work and under feeding. Here the earliest agriculturist spent no lonely weary years of single handed strain and stress preparing "a home" for wife and family by "hewing it out of a wilderness." His family was piled upon the first goods load that went to the settlement (the "clearing" was there already) and unloaded on the prairie. They lived under a wagon-box, or a tent, or in a sod shack, or anywhere and anyhow. But there they were and there they worked at whatever came to hand, and economized from the very beginning. They are working yet, but they do not earn anything at home. Their work is valueless as a money getter, so it is said.

A woman can prepare 1,095 meals in her presumptive home and the work is worth nothing at all. The same woman may (fortunately) go to her neighbors and prepare 1,095 similar meals and, strange to say, her work will have a value there. Not much, 'tis true, but still a cash value—a value appraised by a man who does not understand her work nor know its wear and tear upon her system.

Would it be a good idea for women to shift locations and work only where their labor receives a cash value? Why should women work for nothing? Men do not. If money and property are good for a man why not good for woman?

A man will engage a "hand" to feed his cattle and pay him liberally. He thinks it is a higher and better service to feed cattle than to feed humans. He pays accordingly. The woman is the victim of the man's prejudice favoring cattle. Shall she remain so? It may be that a son feeds the cattle. It is conceded then that he is a wage earner. A daughter feeds the household. She is not a wage earner.

The Son's Estate

We are told that a son "earns or helps to earn the land," therefore, the land is sacredly reserved for him. The daughter can't earn anything at home, so there's nothing saved for her. She is compelled to stay there, however, and work from year's end to year's end, but—"there's no money in her work." It would be sheer folly to dower a daughter when the law does not compel him and he makes the law himself. It's all quite easy. If one had never a son, one could hire a "hand" for a couple of hundred dollars or so a year. The "hand" would work every day in the year but the sparse legal holidays. He'd never spend anything but his own earnings. He would not be invested with a good turn out and its keep to ruffle round the neighborhood with. He would not have to be educated or clothed, nor his way paid out of scrapes. In short all the hired man would cost would be just his wage and his board. He'd work longer and harder than the pet. He'd always get the hardest places and crusts. From the age of 18 to 25, seven years, (that is the age at which a son, if well grown, can begin to take a hired man's place up till the age he generally marries or goes on his own place) a son, substituting him for a hired man, could earn only \$1,750 (seven years at \$250 a year). From this his clothing, his team, harness, rigs and their maintenance, and his annual personal expenses or pocket money, also his education, if he gets any, must be deducted. What is left is what the son really earns. In the majority of cases the hired man is by far the cheapest bargain. Yet in the face of this incontrovertible evidence we are required to accept the proposition, that "the boys earn the land and it should be given to them," and so "we grow more corn to feed more pigs to buy more land to grow more corn to feed more pigs to buy more land, etc., ad infinitum, all for our sons, whom in our short-sightedness we place upon pedestals with our own work-hardened hands, then stand back and admiringly exclaim, "behold

Continued on page 28



No. 8437—A dainty Lingerie Blouse. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 24 inch material. Embroidered flouncing was used with charming results in the carrying out of this design. It would also be pretty made of lawn, chiffon, taffeta and pongee. Tucks at the shoulders throw a graceful fullness across the front and the use of the vest gives scope for individuality in the way of trimming. The sleeve may be full length or shorter.



No. 8242—A Dainty Negligee. Ladies Dressing Sacque.

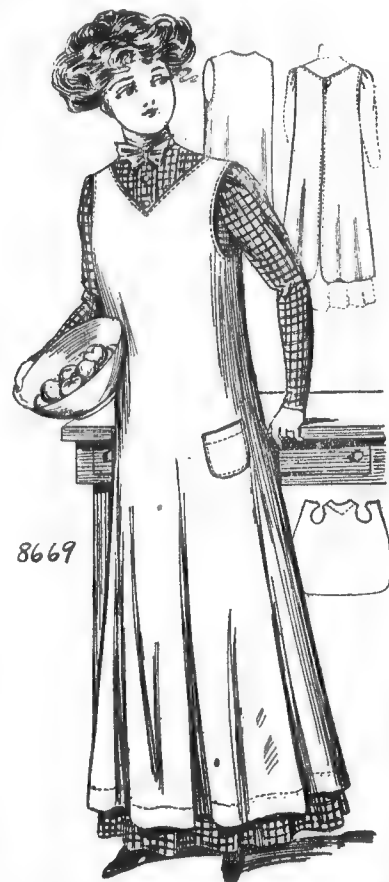
Cut in sizes small, medium, large. The medium size will require $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material. This pretty design for a dressing sacque will make-up daintily in dimity, lawn and the cotton crepes, as well as challis and French flannel. It is the simplest of garments to make, as the front, back and sleeves are all in one piece. The sacque may be belted in or left to hang loose.



8483.

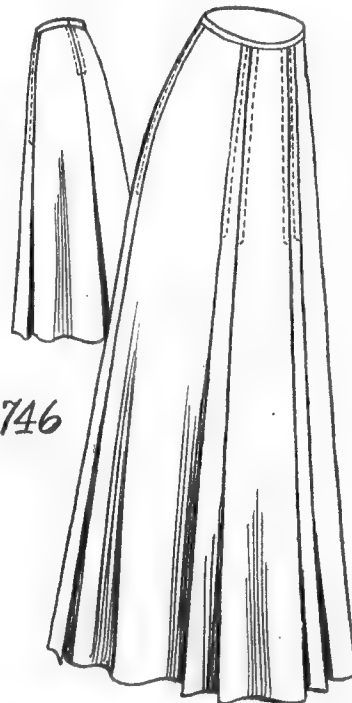
No. 8483—Child's Rompers.

These useful little garments for children, are growing in popularity and no child should be without them. These rompers may be worn by either boy or girl. They completely cover the dress while at the same time give perfect freedom while at play. The neck may be cut square or high finished by a narrow band. A tape or elastic inserted at the lower edge holds the fulness in place at the knee. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. The 4 year size requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material. This model will also serve as a pattern for a bathing suit if desired.



No. 8669—A Good Housework Apron. Ladies One Piece Apron, with pocket arranged for High or V Neck Finish.

It is much easier to slip on an apron when busy at home than to take out spots on one's skirts and waists. A very practical easily made and comfortable to wear apron is here shown. It is closed at the centre back and seamed together at the shoulders. The work of sewing on this design does not require much skill or time and the result is pleasing and most satisfactory. The apron may be finished with high neck edge or low V opening as illustrated. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium, large. Requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.



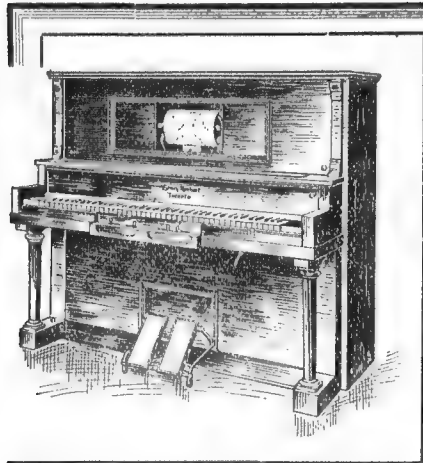
8746

No. 8746—A Skirt in the latest Mode. Ladies Seven Gore Skirt.

One of the newest and most effective skirts of the season is here shown. It consists of seven gores, arranged in plaits at the seams which may be stitched in tuck effect. For practical ordinary wear with skirt and separate waists, this model will be found very desirable. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inch waist measure. It requires $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material for the 24 inch size.

THE GUIDE PATTERN SERVICE.

In order to give our lady readers the advantages of those who live in cities and towns we have secured an up-to-date pattern service which will be published monthly. Any of these patterns will be mailed to any address for ten cents. If there are patterns you would like that are not published let us know and we will publish them. Always order the patterns by number and size and be sure to write your name and address very plainly. It will require from six to ten days to send you the patterns asked for.



Give Music a Permanent Place in Your Home Life

Is it not true that of all the homes you visit the atmosphere of those where there is music is brightest and happiest?

The reason is not hard to seek. Nothing is so inspiring as music. Nothing has such power to lift us above the prosaic. The

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Will Make Your Home Musical

This is the piano that people are buying today. It is the piano that is changing dull homes all over the world into cheerful ones—that is satisfying the music-hunger of thousands upon thousands of unskilled music-lovers.

Your present piano taken as part payment; easy terms arranged for the balance. Write for Catalogues and prices

The Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd.

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how splendidly they have climbed to their eminence!" And we have heartlessly robbed our daughters and wives and mothers to place the sons there. We could pay a hired man per agreement and get rid of him; we cannot settle with the son, except by giving him all there is—land, furnishings, sister's and mother's share—everything in sight. How level headed we are. How just we are.

A son should receive an inheritance because he is a son, an heir. It is his birthright. He does not get it because

he earns it, for he does not earn it. One does not give one's property to the hired man, even though the hired man earned double what the son did upon the property. One gives it to the son because he is the son.

Should Remember Daughters

A daughter should receive a share equal to the son because she is also an heir, as near to the parents as the son. It is her birthright. Parents who do not dower their daughters equally with their sons are worse than the Dominion government, that will not give homesteads to Canadian women, but prefers rather to dower the unspeakable foreigner. They are worse than the law which denies to women the proceeds of their own toil, for neither the Dominion government nor the law is a parent in any sense and we have a double right to expect a father to be a parent.

The question of church sex-membership is often discussed. Women outnumber men perhaps ten to one. Is it because spirituality offers her her only chance for "fair play?" When the Great Divide is passed it will no longer be a question of furrows ploughed and sheaves stooked, of money owned or spent; but only, "Did you do your best?" and "there shall be neither male nor female." What a change for man! How shall he endure the levelling process.

So much for heritage. Now for the unearned increments, for no one will contend that land values have not multiplied themselves by ten during the last twenty years. Whence has come the increase? Clearly and undeniably through woman's occupancy. Were it not for woman this land would have no churches, practically no civilization, as witness lumbering and mining localities where women don't abound. There would be no schools and no need for them. The West could be only a grubbing hole for the niggard to worry a dollar out of

Makes lighter, whiter, better flavored bread—produces more loaves to barrel.

PURITY FLOUR

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Watch Us Grow GRAIN GROWERS!

Does your Watch require Cleaning or Repairs? If so mail your Watch to

J. K. CALLAGHAN

Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler

BRANDON - - - - - Man.

season by season. Land would never have touched its present value except by woman's occupancy.

A FRIEND'S LETTER

Dear Isobel,—Your menu was just what I needed and the directions so explicit I had no trouble in preparing it all, and it certainly proved very appetizing and I was grateful to you for sending it promptly. I know a menu card and such plain directions given in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE occasionally would be very helpful to more than one farmer's wife. Why, I have used that one and different parts of it a great many times and always found it appreciated.

Now, dear Isobel, about the franchise. We have all heard the old adage, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." Well, if this is so, have we not sense enough to vote aright? If God, in His infinite wisdom, has placed such trust in woman and given her such an important duty and one that in most cases is executed so wisely and well, for no one will dispute that the majority in this world are rational—well brought up boys and girls more or less owing to the mother's guidance, for in this fair West of ours fathers take a very small part in the bringing up of the family.

If the weighty responsibility of the bringing up of his sons and daughters can be left with his wife, don't he think she would show the same wisdom and forethought in voting on the laws and rules that would govern them in manhood and womanhood? In the face of their own words or adage (because it was written by man), how can they refuse the franchise?

Wishing you, dear editor, and your paper every future success. I am,

APPROVAL.

FILL WITH THE BEST

If the windows of your mind are thrown wide to the sunlight there is no place for the darkness.

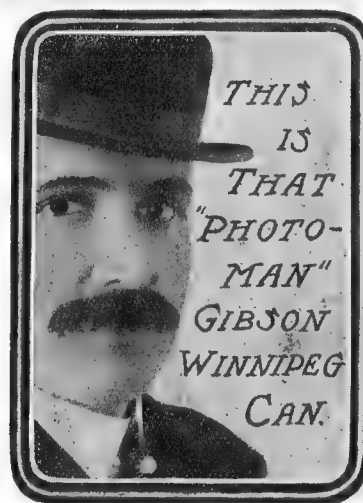
If they are thrown wide to good cheer there is no room for sadness.

If they are opened to sweet thoughts there is no quarter for the bitter.

If they are bright with hope, there is no lurking spot for despair; if they are bright with courage, there is no harborage for fear.

If they are filled with tranquility and peace, there is no room for discontent.

If they are filled with sweet temper, there is no place for anger; if they are filled with tenderness and sympathy, there is no shelter for "Sweet revenge."

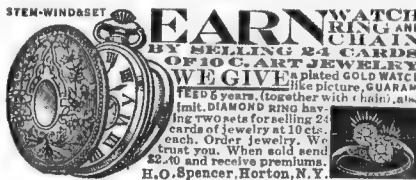


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On account of its great strength it is the cheapest Tea a poor man can buy, and the millionaire if he wants the best must have Blue Ribbon. Try a pound packet, and if you do not find it superior to the Tea you have been using, you can return it and your grocer will refund purchase price.

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On The Hog

Continued from page 7

we drove into Stettler that evening. Saturday morning brought forth a day of wind, and on that account the meeting at Stettler was not so largely attended as usual, but the members know what they want and are doing good work in their district. It is their aim to have the U. F. A. reach every corner of the district and the way they are working this wish will be fulfilled. In Mr. Adair and Mr. Steele, they have an energetic president and secretary, who leave no stone unturned to keep the union to the front. Stettler took up the matter of the pork agreement some time ago, and has already sent in a large number of signed contracts. They say, however, that the last is not in sight yet, and plenty more will be forthcoming.

The members of the U. F. A. along the branch of the C. P. R. suffer great injustice and are compelled to pay most exorbitant prices for their lumber by the lumber merchants and combines, so much so, in fact, that building is greatly retarded in the district. Stettler Union is to the front with a scheme of buying direct from the mills and cutting out the middle-man entirely. The scheme is taking well and it will be only a short time until the first car of lumber ordered by the members of Stettler Union will have been unloaded. They are also to the front with a suggestion that the executive officers of the U. F. A. arrange for a motor trip through the province some time this fall, something along the lines adopted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers last year, as they are convinced that such a move would be of great assistance to all the unions and would result in a large increase in the membership of the U. F. A. But of this more anon.

Stettler Union will also, in conjunction with the other unions in the district, hold a monster picnic at Wall Lake on July 15. Already everything is taking shape, and a good time is anticipated. Resting at Stettler on Sunday, our journey was resumed eastward as far as Halkirk on Monday morning. Here a splendid meeting was held at the close of which we journeyed back to Gadsby, holding another good meeting there that evening. Tuesday found us at Botha, and back into Stettler for the night.

The country east of Lacombe is simply magnificent and justifies every word of praise which has been spoken about it. A big portion of it is a "steam plow" country, and the plows are at work in every direction. Before long the grain will be coming out of this district by the millions of bushels. The farmers are enthusiastic. They declare they have the best section of country on the American continent and they are showing their faith by the improvements being made on the farms. The growth of the town has to be seen to be realized, and this is especially so of the towns east of Stettler. The townships were not placed on the market till late last year. The first train was through there in October, and a complete service was not given till this year, but every eight or nine miles a fine little town will be found, and in every place the same faith in the future.

What has been said about the town is also true about the farmers. They are satisfied, and furthermore they are satisfied in their association. No one can meet a member of the U. F. A. without being convinced of this. They are working all the time for the cause, and the members visited during the last two weeks are with the U. F. A. to stay, believing they can and will do good work for the benefit of not only the farmers, but all the residents of Alberta.

Leaving Botha on Tuesday evening, we journeyed to Stettler, a drive of about nine miles, and as it was windy, with the wind in our backs, we were compelled to swallow a little more than our regulation peck of dirt. After a quiet evening at Stettler the monotony of driving was broken on Wednesday morning by a short train ride to Erskine. Getting there before ten o'clock, it afforded ample opportunity to rest up a little before the next meeting, which was called for two o'clock in the hall at Erskine. The meeting was not largely attended, but the lack of numbers was made up by the enthusiasm of those present who were all keenly interested in the pork packing project and also in the general work of the association.

After supper a pleasant half hour's drive brought us to Behrens school

house for a meeting of South Buffalo Lake Union and again the old story was repeated and the various questions of the interested members answered. Returning to Erskine for the night the journey was again resumed on Thursday morning by taking the train to Alix. This part of the journey was the most unpleasant of the whole trip, as some would-be sports who were fonder of the black bottle than of sport, made themselves so obnoxious that the conductor had to take a hand in the business and eject them from the train. Reaching Alix the journey was resumed to North Star where the largest afternoon meeting was held. From there to Hopedale for the evening which completed the trip to the east of the main line of the C. and E. On Friday the journey was resumed to Lacombe, from where a further drive was taken to Milton, and then the last meeting was held at Blindman.

On the whole the meetings were successful and considering the busy time of the year was well attended. The most encouraging sign was the interest taken in the work by the members, no matter where the meeting was held, and the sincere thought that the U. F. A. was doing excellent work, also by the encouraging hand claps and congratulations on achievements accomplished, coupled with the requests to "come again."

While the total number of hogs guaranteed is not as large as can be expected from such a vast district, yet the work is not by any means finished. At every meeting members present volunteered to act as committees to secure further signatures and already they are at work, as several extra contracts have already been secured. The work has only started in these districts, and by the end of the year they will have done their share towards making up the guarantee which has to be forthcoming before work will be started.

In conclusion I wish to convey to all these unions visited my sincere thanks for their great kindness and to assure them that their kind words will not be forgotten.

E. J. FREAM.

CROPS DAMAGED

A Brandon wire of June 27 said: For the first time this season leading farmers admit today that the scorching heat is working injury on crops in the immediate district. The Sunday temperature was 96½ with a hot wind. Today at noon the thermometer registered 97 with a hotter wind than ever and danger of heat record for season being broken before afternoon heat is over.

Prominent farmers agree that the heat and wind are drying the land right out, and the situation is becoming alarming as there is no indication of immediate relief through rain; Supt. Murray, of the experimental farm, says the crop is coming along altogether too fast, the baking heat drying up the land at a remarkable rate. One field of wheat at the experimental farm is heading out, though only a few days ago there was no sign of such premature result. Growing crops are very badly in need of two days' rain, said Mr. Murray at noon today.

Advices from districts lying West are that the crop is looking fairly well, but that rain is badly needed.

"The heat and wind, almost unparalleled here is surely making its mark on the crop," said Peter Middleton, one of Brandon's pioneer farmers this morning. "Successive days of high temperature and burning wind is wearing down the crop, as evaporation is remarkable and the moisture has been extracted to an alarming depth. Early relief through rains would help, but there are no signs of needed moisture."

DYING BY THOUSANDS

Southern Russia is confronted with a cholera plague which rivals in horror the frightful visitations which periodically decimated Europe centuries ago. Between five and six thousand persons have been stricken, forty per cent. are dying and the scourge is sweeping across the land like wildfire. Frost alone can save the country from semi-depopulation and frost is months away. Even physicians are stricken.

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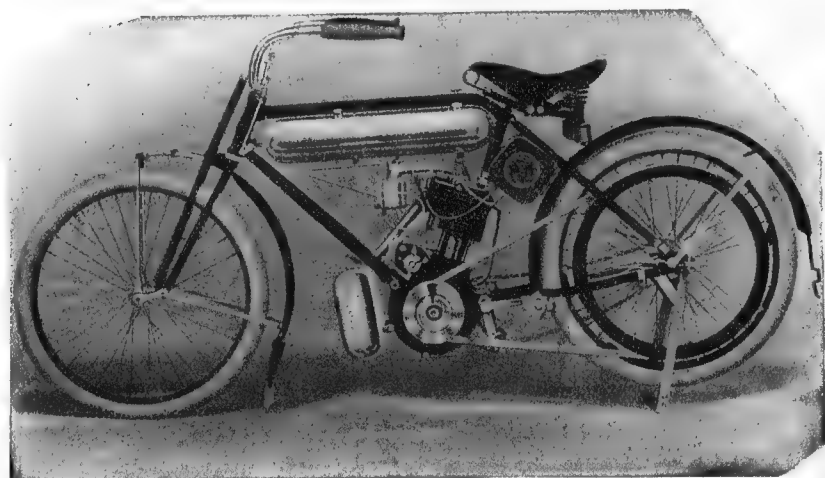
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

Manitoba Elevator Commission

The chief point of interest in the proceedings of the Manitoba Elevator Commission during the past week, was the announcement of the specifications for the elevators of the system. Elevators that are purchased by the commission will be remodelled in accordance with the plans of the standard elevator just as soon as there is a suitable opportunity.

Not the least of the problems which the elevator commission have been called upon to solve is that of supplying the best means of handling the producers' grain from the wagon to the market; in other words, to produce an elevator which shall embody such facilities as are necessary in order to make the system meet the requirements of the producers, and at the same time keep within the limits of reasonable cost. The plans embrace many new features which are designed to meet new conditions.

The elevator is supplied with two receiving pits, and these pits are each equipped with wagon dump and wagon scale. This duplicating of the receiving parts of the elevator is made necessary in some localities where early deliveries are made from say, two or three threshing machines operating at the same time in the neighborhood of the elevator, and the vital point here is that at such times delays in unloading are a most serious item of expense to the farmer. The load is weighed on the driveway, after which it is delivered to the cleaner, having a maximum capacity of 4,000 bushels per hour, after which it is delivered into the farmer's own bin, or, if desired, is passed without cleaning into the bin or car direct.

Special Features of Plan

It is noted that the special feature of this plan is that the bins are all car-load size; that once the grain is passed into the bin its only way out is through the automatic weigher direct to the car, without any further elevating. This method prevents any possibility of mixing or scattering into other parts of the elevator. The bins are all steel lined, so that there is no chance of grain being left in bin bottom. A specially constructed turn spout is used which can only be set when its delivery end is fitted into the bin-spout required. This removes the chance of a trickle of grain going into the wrong bin.

The elevator is practically divided up into shipping bins, so that the identity of the shipment is absolutely preserved. Space is provided so that four-horse teams may be used when heavy loads are delivered. There are three checks upon the weights—first at the wagon, second after cleaning, a third, the automatic scale interposed between the spout and the car, which faithfully records every pound of grain leaving the elevator. Another feature of the plan is the fact that the elevator may be extended to meet any desired capacity. The plan shown here is the minimum of 30,000 bushels, but admits of extension to 60,000 or 75,000 bushels, without any additional machinery; or it may be divested of one-half of its machinery and power and be made to serve at a much reduced cost a locality which does not call for such rapid handling.

Facilitate Loading

To facilitate the rapid loading of cars, a car-puller is provided with power to handle ten cars, an attachment is also provided for assisting over-laden teams when drawing up the driveway. The arrangement of legs in this elevator make it possible to keep the driveway near the ground; in fact, a raise of four feet is all that is necessary.

The space below the sloping bottom of bins is utilized by supplying storage for any street buyers who may require accommodation in the elevator, and whose methods do not require special binning. In order to make the final weighing-out accurate and reliable, the automatic weigher is placed upon an independent foundation, and not connected with the elevator in any way. Any attacks made upon the weights of deliveries will be taken care of by this faithful machine. The capacity of receiving elevators serving each dump is 5,000 bushels per

hour, thus doing away with any excuse for delay.

The commissioners have carefully considered all suggestions which have been made to them by the farming representatives as to what is best for the proper handling of the grain products, and are putting much thought and care in providing a system which shall fulfil the requirements of the most exacting. A vast amount of work is yet to do in working out details in other departments of the undertaking, and much care has to be taken by the commissioners that no grave mistake is made at the outset of such an important undertaking. The plans were prepared by E. Senior Estlin, grain elevator engineer.

DOUKHOBORS MIGRATE

Fifty covered wagons containing 400 Doukhobors passed through Yorkton, Sask., Monday, en route from villages forty miles north to British Columbia. Peter Veregin, leader of the community, led the procession with a four horse team and on his wagon were two harpists playing and singing hymns. The party took the C.P.R. at Broadview for their destination.

MANITOBA COMPETITIONS

The Manitoba "good farming" competitions which, since their inauguration in 1908, have created much interest and have been of great educational value along agricultural lines are again being held this year. Eleven agricultural societies have notified Principal Black, mana-

institution have arranged to provide the judges required. The score card used in judging these competitions in previous years has been slightly modified, but the main headings have been retained, as will be seen from the following summary of the card to be used this year:

(1) General Appearance	50 points
(2) Farmstead	250 points
(3) Farm Crops	250 points
(4) Live Stock	200 points
(5) Machinery	150 points
(6) Management	100 points

Total 1,000 points

MOOSE JAW FAIR

Moose Jaw has for many years been noted as an agricultural centre in Saskatchewan. During the past few years, since the rush of settlers to enter for lands in the Moose Jaw district has made a record unprecedented in the history of the settlement of the West, farmers have awakened to the importance of the Agricultural Fair as a means of imparting information and stimulating progress in their work.

The society was one of the first organized in Saskatchewan. Its history is varied. For many years a vacant lot was the centre of the fair, and any vacant building was the "Main Building" for exhibits. As the town grew to a city, a joint stock company took charge of the fair, purchased commodious grounds, and laid out a race course. For a time, the purely agricultural part of the fair took a low, second place to horse racing competitions. Progressive farmers in the district protested. A year ago the city purchased the grounds from the com-

J. A. Maharg, S. K. Rathwell, Hugh Gilmour, T. P. Conlan, Wm. Logan, T. E. Allcock, Jno. Logan, J. R. Green, Ben Thompson, W. H. Beesley, J. H. Brubaker and many others, all prominent in the work of Grain Growers' Association, all active workers for years in promulgating the principles that make for liberty to Grain Growers. These men are prosperous Grain Growers, as well as breeders of pure bred stock—horses and cattle. They are directors and liberal supporters of the Fair. Their influence is felt in the city and district. The growing importance of Moose Jaw as a railway centre, a milling centre, a commercial centre, and a vast agricultural centre, gives an impetus to the fair directors to enlarge the sphere of their operations gradually, until the Moose Jaw Fair is recognized as the best in Saskatchewan, and specially serving the whole district tributary to the city.

NEW LOAN COMPANY

Indications are that one of the largest loan companies west of the Great Lakes will be established at Brandon in the near future. The proposed organization is the Pioneers' Loan Company, in which H. R. Cameron, manager of the Pioneers' Loan Company is the leading spirit. A charter was granted the Company by a special Act of the Dominion Parliament, and the authorized capital is \$5,000,000. In speaking of the outlook for the company Mr. Cameron said:

"The authorized capital of the company is \$5,000,000. We are required to have \$400,000 subscribed and \$100,000 paid in before we can commence business. We do not expect by any means, to have all the stock taken up in Brandon and vicinity. As will be observed from the charter this is a very large undertaking. Western Canada is essentially a borrowing community rather than an investing one, while on the other hand Eastern Canada is just the reverse. We are confident that if the people of Brandon will show their faith in the enterprise to the extent of taking up from \$125,000 to \$200,000 of our stock that the balance necessary can easily be obtained from other sources. In the future the shares will be sold only as the demand for loans necessitate the increase of capital, and we shall endeavor to have this supply from channels through which cheap monies flow. Our charter permits us to sell debentures to four times the amount of paid-up capital. We should use this source of securing loaning funds to the fullest possible extent.

"While we have not actively or actually engaged in the soliciting of subscriptions, we have received the utmost encouragement from the leading business and financial men of Brandon, together with assurances of substantial subscriptions when called upon."

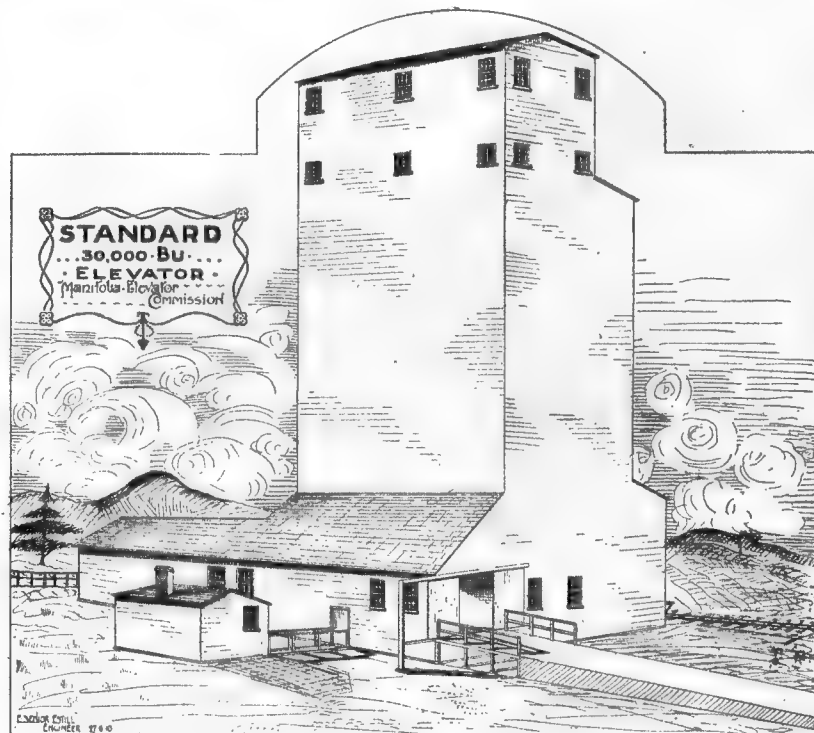
The provisional directors of the Pioneers' Loan Co. are: Hon G. R. Coldwell, H. R. Cameron, John E. Smith, E. L. Christie, W. G. Weatherston, A. C. Fraser, Mayor Adolph and Ald. Wallace.

AFTER ANDREWS

A Toronto wire of July 3 said: It is reported here that since the disappearance of Gouldthrite following the discovery of the frauds the authorities are looking for Edwin S. Andrews of Toronto upon the charge of complicity in the thefts. Andrews was associated with Gouldthrite in "The Mervin Baby Food Warmer Co.," with offices in Yonge Street Arcade.

Edwin S. Andrews is 45 years of age. His occupation is given in the directory as manufacturers' agent and his office at 35 Yonge Street Arcade. He has not been here for some time. Just what is the nature of the charge against Andrews could not be learned, as neither city police nor Inspector Parkinson of the Dominion force, who has been in the city for some days, would discuss the matter.

Gouldthrite was said to own a controlling interest in the Mervin concern, and stories are in circulation to the effect that he used to induce the agents of firms from whom he bought supplies for the government to purchase stock in his concern.



Proposed Standard Elevator for Manitoba Government System

ging director of agricultural societies, of their intention to hold regular good farming competitions, while two other societies intend holding competitions of a somewhat similar nature.

The societies conducting these competitions are: Stonewall, Minnedosa, Binscarth, Boissevain, Hamiota, Russell, Miami and St. Pierre. The society at Bird's Hill have decided that, owing to the limited area of many of the farms in that district, they will not conduct a regular good farming competition, but instead, will hold competitions in summer-fallowing and in market gardens. Five of the aforementioned societies have decided to hold competitions in fields of standing grain in conjunction with their good farming competitions. The societies conducting these auxiliary competitions are Minnedosa, Binscarth, Boissevain, Hamiota and Russell.

All the competitions are being held under the direction of the Manitoba agricultural college and the staff of that

pany, and commenced improvements in the way of stables for horses, a building for dairy exhibits, and for grain and vegetables. Farmers, principally, were appointed directors. Last year, the Fair under the new management, was decided success. Buildings were crowded, and gave a fair exhibit of what the Moose Jaw district can produce in the way of horses, cattle, grain, vegetables, etc. The city has voted an expenditure this year of over \$10,000 for new buildings, a caretaker's cottage, and other improvements.

Today, the Moose Jaw Fair is, first and above all, an agricultural fair, with a program of attractions and races (principally a competition among local horses, in which style as well as speed is considered) as a recreation. The prize list offers liberal prizes to live stock, grain, vegetables, dairy products, poultry, and ladies' work. Moose Jaw is the home of the following farmers: Messrs. E. N. Hopkins, F. W. Green, H. Dorrell,

Common Business Honesty

By Arthur Stanwood Pier

Concluded from last week

"No, no—don't bother; I'd rather you wouldn't." Tweed seemed, by contrast with his former mood of abject depression, flighty and agitated. "It's all right, I—I've pulled myself together, I think."

"I can get some whiskey as well as not," said Welch, as politely solicitous now as he had before been callous.

"No, I'd rather not, thank you. Did I miss anything while I was at the window? Have you thought of anything to do?"

"Welch seems to have an idea," said Shinn reluctantly. "His point is that there's no particular good to be done by announcing the facts right off. I guess there's something to be said from that view too."

"Exactly," cried Tweed, with a heedless eagerness to assent. "No. No good at all."

"Mr. Welch," said Caspar Dane, resuming control of the meeting, "was about to lay a plan before us for consideration."

"My idea," said Welch, "would be simply this—for us five directors to pool our stock. Then sell it off gradually, now and then buying some of it back, so as to keep up the price—but always selling more than we buy. Divide the proceeds pro rata—that is, on each sale give each man a share corresponding to his share in the pool."

The proposal was received in silence. Dane smoked on imperturbably. Paul Herrick, who before this had been engaged in figuring on a bit of paper, bent over the table with frowning brows and idly traced geometric designs on the surface. Shinn put down his cigar, and thrusting his hands in to his pocket and leaning back contemplated soberly his own round person. Tweed fidgeted about in his chair, clasping and unclasping his hands, and Caspar Dane looked impassively from one to another of the men.

"It seems," he said at last, "that Mr. Welch's proposal requires some discussion, gentlemen. I should like myself to put a question. I am not very well versed in dealings in the stock market. Does the scheme that Mr. Welch has outlined seem to Mr. Herrick practicable?"

Herrick continued to draw diagrams without looking up. "Perfectly," he said.

From Caspar Dane's question, which seemed to show a not inhospitable attitude on mind, Shinn took courage. He sat up and sat forward on the edge of his chair, with his hands resting on his knees.

"I think," he said, "I can safely say I have a reputation for honorable dealing; I know I've always tried to deserve such a reputation. Certainly if the plan proposed by Mr. Welch involved injury to our stockholders or could be considered a betrayal of their interests, I shouldn't countenance it for a moment. But as it is—I confess I don't see why we are under any obligation to sustain a complete and, as Mr. Welch has shown us, avoidable loss. Mr. Welch seems to be quite right in saying that we are in no way bound to protect the interests of the public. The speculative public is capable of looking after its own interests—and of course, in nine cases out of ten when it speculates in mining stocks it really expects to lose."

Herrick, scrawling with his pencil, threw out a trivial jest. "It would be almost immoral to disappoint it."

"I am not speaking frivolously," said Shinn, with some severity. "I was never more in earnest in my life. The speculative public is perfectly able to take care of itself. Who are the speculative public?—gamblers and stockbrokers—and if a lesson is occasionally administered to them, it is no doubt deserved. I speak as a conservative business man. We have, duties to our stockholders; failing that we have duties to our wives and children—and to our friends. Is there anyone here who would see our good friend Tweed brought to humiliation and ruin, all because of some abstract theory of duty to the speculative public?"

He rose and placed his hand loyally on Tweed's shoulder. Tweed shrank uncomfortably under the touch, and crouch-

ing lower wrung his great hands together between his legs.

"Oh, don't mind about me," he said in feeble protest. "Don't consider me."

"But we do consider you, old man," broke in Welch heartily. "And we consider ourselves too. I had the same idea as you about Valdez,—and what money I have saved up I've put into it—and now to be wiped out—with a family to support—well, it will restrict me a good deal. And I say in a case like that, damn the speculative public; a man's duty is to his own."

"Suppose the facts leak out before the stock can be unloaded?" said Dane.

"That is a risk we must take. I don't think there is much danger. The mine itself is very remote. There are brokers we may depend on. We can sell through half a dozen and buy in through Herrick, and people will think the insiders are buying; if we work it skillfully we can hold up the price. But we must be cautious. We must not drop a hint to any one."

Tweed, whose face had been showing symptoms of returning distress, put a trembling hand up to his collar to loosen it. Then he took out his handkerchief and wiped his forehead. When he spoke it was with an anxiety that left him short of breath.

"I—I suppose the idea is for each one to turn in his stock certificates, indorsed, and also his margin accounts?"

"That would be my suggestion," an-

how sorry we feel for ourselves or for one another, we, all of us know what's right. And we can talk all we please about our having duties to ourselves and our families and none to the speculative public, but we can't deceive ourselves in the least. What we've been contemplating in this room the last half hour is conspiracy and fraud."

The ugly words rang out with sharp distinctness; both Shinn and Welch stared in their seats. Herrick, flushed, with his eyes shining in bright defiance, sat down. Caspar Dane raised his hand and stroked his upper lip thoughtfully.

Then Tweed rose. His face had undergone another change; the distress that had been so acute and apparent a few moments before had given place to a tremulous, shining eagerness.

"I—I believe Mr. Herrick is right," he said earnestly. "I know—I know you proposed this scheme as much as anything to help me—and I'm mighty grateful to you for it; it was a friendly thing. But it was wrong; I can see that now—and I guess the best thing after all is to take our medicine. Maybe I'll be able to pull through; anyway, after the first shock it don't seem so bad. Let's not do anything that may be a reproach to us."

Welch gave a short, hard laugh.

"At least Mr. Tweed," he said, "if you have conscientious scruples which prevent you from protecting yourself from loss, I hope you will let your friends fol-

lowing fright, rose tremblingly and, in a low, shaking voice, said "Is it true?"

"The mine is perfectly good and prosperous," Dane answered.

Then Tweed flung both arms above his head and wide from his shoulders and cried: "I'm sold out! I'm sold out! Get me Vance—quick, for God's sake, quick!" He stumbled round the end of the table, his foot caught the leg of a chair and upset it with a crash; he shook off Welch's intercepting arm, and opening the door cried out: "Call up Vance and Company—quick! quick!" Then he closed the door, hung over Welch's desk and, gripping the standard of the desk telephone, turned again towards Dane. "If I had a revolver, Caspar Dane," he said, "I would shoot you for a bound."

"But, old man," said Shinn cajolingly, "you're not sold out, you know; how could you be?"

"At the window," Tweed answered in a breathless, quivering voice, "I saw Vance, my broker. I suppose he knew of this meeting and was looking across. I gave him his signal—to sell."

The telephone bell rang and Tweed caught up the instrument.

"This you Vance? This is Tweed. Did you sell Valdez?—What, all of it?—What price?—Down as low as what?—Forty-five to fifteen!"

He thrust the receiver roughly back into place, cutting off the connection.

"Fifteen!" he cried. "Fifteen! Less than I paid—and I counted on it to pull me through!"

He went tottering to the table, and sinking into a chair, laid his face upon his outstretched arms.

"Well," said Welch, "fifteen is better than nothing. And you thought you had nothing a little while ago. That was a pretty foxy scheme you tried to play on us—and that was why you wouldn't come into the pool—"

"Hold on, Welch!" Dane cried sternly. "I might have let you send your message from this room."

Welch turned on him furiously. "And by what right," he demanded, "do you come here to lie to us and tempt us and sit in judgments?"

"Yes!" cried Shinn, stepping up beside the lawyer and confronting Dane. "How dare you trifle with us? You lied—you lied—you will be held to account. Decent men will not speak to you."

He stopped, quivering with passion, speechless for want of breath; his chest heaved, his face was red and swollen, his eyes flashed. Dane looked at him sadly, disregarding the lawyer.

"I can't say anything," Dane admitted. "I want to do what I can."

He turned suddenly and sat down at Welch's desk. And while he was sitting there, Shinn stood over him, pouring out the tirade that had momentarily been choked.

"You dared—to play with us—to mock us and torture us—for your sport! We'd done nothing to you—nothing—we were your friends. By God, Caspar Dane, you're a disgrace to humanity!"

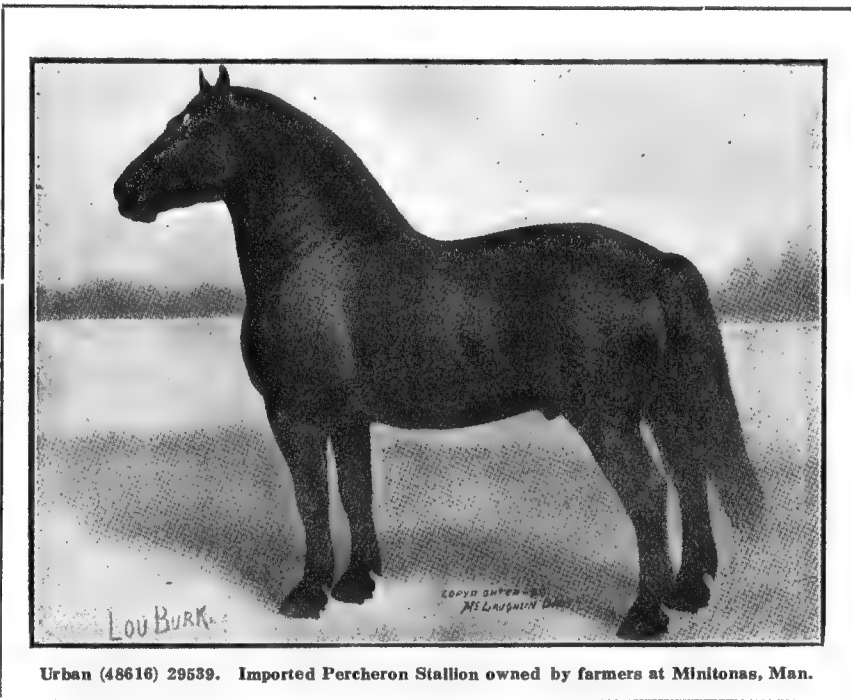
Dane, who had indorsed three of the five certificates that he had handed to the lawyer for safe keeping, sat silent under this scourging. Now he rose, with the papers in his hand, and said quietly to Shinn:

"You're right to feel that way—from what you know; I'll say nothing. I'm through with the game; you gentlemen may think of me as you will."

He passed in front of Shinn and went up to Tweed, who was still sitting at the table with his head on his outstretched arms.

"Tweed," said Dane, touching his shoulder. The old man did not look up. Across the table, Paul Herrick raised his eyes, and Dane saw the contempt and distrust in his glance. "Tweed," said Dane again gently, "you and I have been friends a good while. And I want to pay for my fun—mighty poor fun I've found it. I don't know how much you've lost—but here are three certificates for a thousand shares each—and you've got to take 'em. In six months Valdez will be worth

Continued on page 18



Urban (48616) 29539. Imported Percheron Stallion owned by farmers at Minionas, Man.

swered Welch. "And then have everybody fare pro rata."

"Yes," said Tweed, and he again bent over, clasping and unclasping his hands.

Paul Herrick turned towards the chairman.

"Mr. Dane," he said abruptly, "I am sure we should like to know what you think about this scheme."

"As I understand it," Dane answered tossing his cigar into the fireplace, "the duty of the chair is not to take part in discussion, but to keep it from wandering. After discussion has exhausted itself, if the chair has anything to add, that is his privilege. We have not heard your views on this matter, Mr. Herrick."

The young man rose and stood deferentially, with his hands clasped behind his back; there was something boyish and appealing in the attitude of the slim figure; the hesitation with which he began to speak was appealing also.

"It seems to me," he said, "that we're facing a big temptation. I'm sorry for everybody in this room—I'm especially sorry for Mr. Tweed, because he seems to be the hardest hit; I'm sorry for myself, because I've been speculating in the stock more than I like to say, and if it's worthless I'll probably have to make an assignment. But it doesn't make any difference

low the dictates of their own consciences, should these differ from yours."

"You mean—?" Tweed said.

"Exactly," replied Welch. "Silence. Just that."

"Yes," Tweed hesitated only a moment. "Yes, I would surely promise that."


"Then," said Herrick, sitting forward and folding his arms upon the table. "It is more than I will do. The moment this meeting adjourns I shall make known the facts about the Valdez Mine—on the Exchange, in the street. Every newspaper shall have them, and I will do everything in my power to prevent this fraud."

Welch started from his seat exclaiming: "You will—" But Dane rose also, rapping loudly on the table.

"Gentlemen," said Dane in a quiet voice, "I fear I have been wasting your valuable time. I trust you will forgive my little jest. The Valdez Mine is all right, and I am prepared to recommend a dividend payment."

"What!" cried Welch, and then he dropped back in his chair, muttering: "Thank God!"

Shinn and Herrick gazed at Dane in a stunned silence; Tweed, his face livid and contorted, his eyes wild with an unbe-



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, JULY 4, 1910

Wheat.—Our market has been exceedingly strong during the past week. While we have had quite a re-action from the extreme high point, still prices did not decline more than what was natural in face of the big advance which we had during the week. July wheat selling as high as \$1.02½ and declining to as low as 98½ cents. Crop damage reports are coming in daily and there seems no doubt at all that some parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will not raise more than half a crop, while other sections of the country seem to be better, and report crops in fairly good condition. However, we think that with favorable conditions from now until harvest, that this country will only produce at best, an average crop; and with any bad weather and unfavorable conditions, it might not produce even an average crop. On the other hand prices are so far above export value that if we have wheat for export at all—and we have no doubt we will—we will naturally have to sell it at a price which importing countries are willing to pay for it, unless they advance their price to suit our advance here. In the meantime the market is only a weather one, the fluctuations being according to whether there has been moisture received during the night or not, and of course these weather markets are erratic, easily influenced either up or down. The "bulls" however, have had the best of the deal the week past. Wheat shipments from country points are falling off rapidly, farmers feeling inclined to hold what they have of their old crop until they see how the new crop will turn out. This we think is good policy, as we believe our wheat is worth present prices, and may probably work higher, although if anyone has grain to sell, would advise them to take advantage of the hard spots or make sales after a good bulge. Oats have been strong and are holding steady at the advance. The demand for oats is fairly good at all times, that is for such grades as No. 1 and No. 2 Canadian Western—the lower grades being harder to sell at times. We do not look for much higher prices in oats.

Barley is in very poor demand and prices are lower.

Flax has advanced again and is strong. We would not advise selling this grain until prices are higher.

Liverpool Letter

BY HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., JUNE 24, 1910

During the week wheat futures have ruled quiet, but prices are dearer in sympathy with strong American markets, today's figures showing an improvement of 1½d. to 1¼d. Cargoes of wheat from the Pacific Coast of America 6d. to 9d. dearer, Australians 6d. to 9d. dearer, Indians, 9d. to 1/- dearer, Russian and Black Sea cargoes 1/- to 1-3 dearer. Argentine cargoes 9d. dearer—shipments this week to Liverpool 27,500 qrs. U. K. direct 41,500, Continent direct 30,000, orders nil—99,000 qrs. against 64,500 last week and 147,500 last year. Latest cables report crops are wanting rain, but the drought has been relieved in the south. Russia reports better weather, the drought having been broken generally, the rain appears to have come in time to prevent any material damage in the Don territory, but it is said in the Volga district considerable damage has already been done. Roumania reports rainy weather which is injuring the crop; indications were for a very big yield but if the present weather continues the quantity available will be decidedly reduced. Hungary reports weather rather too wet and some deterioration in the outlook. Italy reports somewhat unfavorably of the crop outlook, and this country continues to buy freely. Spain reports nothing fresh—crop outlook is only moderate. Germany reports heavy floods, crop outlook, however, does not show much deterioration. France reports rainy weather—the outlook for this crop (which has never done well since the start) is not at all good. India reports an excellent monsoon and it is expected that wheat will be offered more freely—at present, however, natives do not show any anxiety to sell. Australia reports more favorable weather—shipments are small and prices quite out of line. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U. K. has decreased 325,000 qrs. on the week, whilst that for the continent has decreased 205,000; the total for Europe is now 4,490,000 qrs. against 4,940,000 qrs. last year and 4,135,000 qrs. at the same time in 1908. Russian and Black Sea shipments—Ports of Call 14,000 qrs. U. K. 52,000, France 7,000, Germany 15,000, Belgium 57,000, Holland 64,000, Italy 167,000, Spain 37,000, other countries 62,000 qrs.—455,000 qrs. last week against 526,000 qrs. previous week.

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax seed for June, July and October delivery.

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
June 29	June	100½	33½	190
"	July	100½	34	185
"	Oct.	96	35½	170
June 30	June	98	33½	200
"	July	98½	33½	190
"	Oct.	95	35	170
July 4	July	101	34½	190
"	Oct.	97½	36½	175
July 5	July	103	34½	190
"	Oct.	99½	36½	171

The Week's Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

	1910	1909	Rejected	Condemned	No. 5	No. 6	No Established Grade	Total
Wheat—								
No. 1 Hard	6							29
No. 1 Northern	431	116						1
No. 2 Northern	293	217						3
No. 3 Northern	114	255						2
No. 4	17	76						2
Feed								
Rejected 1	24	21						29
Rejected 2	21	24						1
No Grade	16	26						3
								957
								282
Winter Wheat—								
No. 2 Alberta Red								1
No. 3 Alberta Red								2
No. 4 Red Winter								1
No. 5 Red Winter								2
Total								6

Oats—		
No. 1 C.W.	10	
No. 2 C.W.	485	
No. 3 C.W.	48	
Rejected	23	
No Grade	1	
Extra No. 1 Feed	18	
No. 1 Feed	11	
No. 2 Feed	13	
No. 2 Mixed	3	
Total	612	282

Barley—		
No. 3	17	
No. 4	9	
Rejected	4	
No Grade	1	
Total	31	28

Flax—		
No. 1 N.W. Man.	5	
No. 1 Manitoba	1	
Rejected	1	
No Grade	1	
Total	8	4
Grand Total	1614	1106

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$15.00
Shorts	16.50
CHOPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$22.00
Oats	24.00
Barley and Oats	23.00

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—	
Royal Household	\$2.85
Mount Royal	2.70
Glenora Patents	2.55
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.15
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—	
Five Roses	\$2.85
Lakewood	2.70
Harvest Queen	2.50
Medora	2.10
XXXX	1.60
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Purity	\$2.85
Medallion	2.75
Three Stars	2.55
Battle Patent	2.50
Maitland Bakers	2.10
Huron	1.95
XXXX	1.40

ROLLED OATS

Per 80 lbs. Prices net

In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.80
In 40-lb. sacks	1.85
In 20-lb. sacks	1.90

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange).

Total visible wheat	4,595,497
Oats	5,302,716
Barley	678,138

Last week—	
Wheat	4,026,265
Oats	5,276,550
Barley	807,300

Last Year—	
Wheat	2,674,214
Oats	2,599,215
Barley	284,661

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	1,667,492	1,435,289	148,057
Pt. Arthur	1,230,296	1,913,140	211,472
Dep. Harbor		55,783	
Meaford	49,737	92,102	
Mid. Tiffin	177,839	556,043	4,387
Collingwood		1,529	50,293
Owen Sd.	36,434	133,855	1,796
Goderich	64,959	276,831	65,783
Sarnia, Pt.			
Edward	74,557	56,979	
Pt. Colborne	17,383	81,943	7,768
Kingston	158,761	131,049	87,492
Montreal	1,111,339	529,773	100,840
Quebec	700	47,500	3,000

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
C. P. R.	914	937	513
C. N. R.	220	570	18
Totals	1134	1507	531

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	408
Butchers east from last week	107
Butchers east this week	23
Feeders east this week	42
Stockers west	28
Exporters held over	517
Feeders held over	48
Local	476
Sheep west	169

Cattle

Cattle receipts during the past week were 1134 against 2640 the previous week, a decrease of 1506 head. When it is noted that 517 of the arrivals were exporters and 118 head were stockers and feeders it is easily seen that the run was pretty light. In fact it was so light that packers had to take some very scrub stock at rather good figures or go without any killing animals. The offerings of butcher animals were mostly from nearby points and were made up largely of cows and heifers, that lacked much in finish. These sold higher than last week due to the fact that the abattoirs had no choice, as before stated, but had to take such as arrived or go without. There is no doubt but that with even an ordinary run of good stock the prices of the animals that arrived would have been much lower. The market for good classes of animals is steady and the few that arrived brought good prices, one small bunch of fed mixed cattle selling at \$6.50 per cwt. This, however, was an exceptional sale and the price was probably boosted somewhat by the small supply. A large number of well finished butcher steers are needed and could be sold at good prices. The grassers seem to be slow in coming to a good finish, in fact good animals of any kind are scarce.

It is a mistake to sell the cattle that are on the grass before they reach a reasonable condition. There has been a scarcity of good animals for some weeks and even if a large number do come there is no doubt but that the market will hold strong. It is not probable that summer prices will anywhere near approach those paid for fed stock this spring, but the returns should be high enough to make a good profit.

Quite a few good animals are coming from Alberta points and some from Saskatchewan. Most of these go for export and have been fed hay and finished with a couple of months on the grass. Among these are many fine animals. One Alberta shipment went for export that had been finished entirely on the grass but they were exceptions.

The best market just now seems to be for well finished butcher stock and those that have any will probably receive as much for them now as they will later. Poor stock should be held back and well finished before shipment, for as the good grassers begin to come the poorer ones will suffer greatly in price.

The demand for good stockers and feeders continues strong but there are not a great many of them coming.

Prices for calves are a little easier, the greater part of the receipts selling from ten to twenty cents below last week.

Cattle prices quoted are:
Choice export steers (point of shipment) \$5.75 to \$6.00
Good export steers (point of shipment) 5.25 " 5.75
Choice export heifers (point of shipment) 5.25 " 5.75

Best butcher steers and heifers	5.25	"	6.00
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.50	"	5.00
Common steers and heifers	3.00	"	4.00
Best fat cows	4.00	"	4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50	"	4.00
Common cows	2.50	"	3.25
Best bulls	4.50	"	5.00
Common bulls	3.00	"	3.50
Best stockers and feeders			
800 to 1000 lbs. weight	3.75	"	4.40
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00	"	3.75
Choice calves	5.00	"	5.75
Medium and heavy weight calves	4.00	"	4.75

Hogs

Packers keep hammering at hog prices and succeeded in taking a large number of this week's arrivals at \$10 per cwt. The best ones, however, sold twenty-five cents higher. Buyers are also showing a greater tendency to grade the shipments and dock for light and heavy weight animals. Cuts are strong for stags and heavy sows.

The warm weather and a consequent falling off in the local pork demand is giving the packers the chance at price cutting that they have long awaited and it is not unlikely that later they may succeed in hammering them yet lower. Not a great deal lower but maybe twenty-five or fifty cents per cwt.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$10.00 to \$10.15
Heavy sows, over 300 lbs.	8.25 " 9.00
Stags	6.50 " 7.50

Sheep and Lambs

The demand for good fat sheep and high class lambs was never stronger and large shipments are being brought in from the east. Only a very few are coming from Western points. One shipment went West to Alberta for finishing on the range.

Prices quoted are:

Fatsheep	\$5.50 to \$6.50
Lambs	7.00 " 9.00

Country Produce**Butter**

Dairy butter is coming in freely but the quality is not exceptionally high, chiefly on account of the prevailing hot weather. The local demand is good but outsiders are not in the market for any of the Manitoba product. Wholesalers had figured on a good demand from Montreal and U. S. points but as yet there has not been any to speak of. The largest shipment yet made was the one about three weeks ago to New York which took two carloads, and that has been the last of any size.

There is some improvement in the class of receptacles used, but many shipments are open to criticism on this point. The improvement is due to a great extent, to many buyers refusing butter that was not properly packed. Shippers may rest assured that butter shipped in anything except good, new, clean butter tubs will not catch a high price. High grade stuff is in good demand but low grades are severely discounted, as none but the best can be put in storage. Dealers quote prices as follows, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy in tubs	19c.
Good round lots	16c. to 17c.
Lower grades	up to 16c.

Cheese

The demand for Manitoba cheese is better than last week and quality has also shown an improvement in many cases. The demand is purely local and none is going for export, the Ontario product taking care of the outside trade. None of the stuff arriving is of extra high quality, but most is at least up to former standards. Dealers are quoting 10½ to 10¾ cents per pound f.o.b., Winnipeg.

Eggs

Shipments of eggs are piling up but most of them are of low quality and show a great deal of shrinkage on account of the prevailing hot weather. Some dealers state that the shrinkage is the worst in their experience in many shipments running between three and four dozen to the case. All shipments are accepted subject to candling, but even some of those that pass the candle prove low in quality, the yolk not holding up. Shipments should be made as frequently as possible while the warm weather lasts. In no case should eggs be held more than

a week after gathering. Particular attention should be paid to having crates in an absolutely clean condition, as at this season of the year any dirt or dampness works for the quick lowering of the quality of the shipment. Fillers should be clean and free from dampness. Dealers are quoting 16 to 17 cents per dozen f. o. b. Winnipeg, subject to candling.

Liverpool Spot Cash Prices

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1910

Australian	6/10½	approx. \$.98 3-5
Blue Stem	6/9	"	.97 1-5
Red Walla Walla	6/7½	"	.94 9-10
1 Nor. Man.	7/2½	"	1.03 2-5
2 Nor. Man.	7/½	"	1.01
3 Nor. Man.	6/10½	"	.98 3-5
Ch. Wh. Chilian	6/9½	"	.97 2-5
1 Chilian	6/7	"	.94 4-5
Ch. Wh. Karachi		"	
Cleaned terms	6/7½	"	.94 9-10
2 Club Calcutta	6/8½	"	.96 1-2
Ch. Wh. Bombay	7/½	"	1.00 1-2
1 Wh. Bombay	6/9½	"	.97 3-5
Rosafe	6/6½	"	.93 4-5
B. Ayres, North	6/6½	"	.93 4-5
Russian	7/2	"	1.03 1-5
Russian Durum	6/3½	"	.90 1-2

Liverpool Live Stock

JULY 4.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable today that trade in the Birkenhead market was firm at Saturday's quotations. There were more buyers in the market and practically everything was cleaned up. Full quotations for Canadian steers were from 14½ to 15½c. per pound, and for fed rangiers from 13½c. to 14c.

Toronto Live Stock

JULY 4.

Union stock yards: There was fairly active trade today at this market. Drovers at start accepted an easy decline of from 10 to 15c. in prices and on that basis business began to move freely. There was fair demand for export cattle the feature of this trade being readiness of buyers to take medium light cattle for shipping cattle. From 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. were freely bought for export. This had a tendency to limit the available supply of best butcher's cattle and steady prices in that class. Sheep and lambs steady at last week's declines. Hogs were quoted at 10c. lower at \$8.65 f.o.b. and \$8.90 to \$9.00 fed and watered at Toronto. The run was 113 loads with 2,323 head of cattle, 389 sheep and lambs, 95 calves and 93 hogs.

Montreal Live Stock

JULY 4.

About 1,087 butchers' cattle, 500 calves, 325 sheep and lambs and 900 hogs were offered at the point St. Charles stock yards today. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 2,230 cattle, 1,500 calves, 400 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs. There were several hundred ranch cattle among offerings and so many fairly good beeves had a depressing effect on the prices and choice steers were sold today at 7c. per pound which would have brought 7½c. per pound two weeks ago. Ranch cattle sold at 6c. to 6½c. per pound, pretty good animals 5c. to 6c., common stock 3½c. to 4½c. Calves sold at from 3½c. to 5½c. Sheep sold at 4c. to 4½c., lambs at \$4 to \$5.50 Good lots of hogs sold at about 9½c.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, LIVERPOOL, JUNE 21, 1910.

Wheat cargoes are firm at full prices.

Off Coast Cargoes.—32/3 (approx. 96½c.) asked for Dowan Hill. Obtainable.

Pacific Coast Cargoes.—33/9 (approx. \$1.01½) now asked for a large sailor of milling Blue Stem afloat. 32/6 (approx. 97½c.) still bid for half Blue Stem and half Walla Walla. Afloat.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—32/6 (approx. 97½c.) to 32/9 (approx. 98½c.) for sailers of South Australian and Victorian afloat. Parcels of Australian afloat to Liverpool are not offered.

Russian wheat cargoes are firmly held and the turn dearer. Azoff-Black Sea June-July 33/- (approx. 99c.) to 34/6 (approx. \$1.03½).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—29/9 (approx. 88c.) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, June-July. Parcels of Barusso to London June-July offer at 30/- (approx. 90c.)

Canadian and United States Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are firm at 3d. to 4½d. advance, but quiet. Parcels to London are firm and fully 6d. dearer. No. 1 Nor. Man. (Pcl. L'p'l.) July-Aug. 33/9 approx. \$1.01½. No. 2 Nor. Man. July-Aug. 33/1½ " .99½. No. 3 Nor. Man. June-July 32/- " .96. No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.) June-July 34/3 " 1.02½. No. 2 Nor. Man. June-July 33/9 " 1.01½. No. 3 Nor. Man. June-July 33/- " .99.

Indian Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firm at ½d. advance with a fair inquiry. Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 6/6½ approx. \$.93 4-5. Red Kurrachee May-June 6/4½ " .91 2-5.

Indian parcels for London are firm and all 6d. dearer.

No. 2 Club Calcutta Afloat 35/6 approx. \$1.06½.

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

15,453 qrs. Victorian 2-6 31/9 approx. \$0.95½.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

7,500 qrs. West Australian Loading, loaded 33/3 approx. \$.99½.

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. July-Aug. 33/- approx. \$.99.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. June 31/6 approx. \$.94½.

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Arrived 32/- approx. \$.96.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 32/3 approx. \$.96½.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. July 32/7½ approx. \$.97½.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

1,000 qrs. No. Nor. Man. July 33/- approx. \$.99.

Monthly Grain Inspection

MONTH OF JUNE

	1910	1909
Wheat—		
No. 1 Hard White Fife	2	
No. 1 Hard	6	1
No. 1 Northern	1139	940
No. 2 Northern	1126	553
No. 3 Northern	400	653
No. 4	80	168
Feed	6	
Rejected 1	79	60
Rejected 2	79	67
No Grade	47	59
Rejected	80	43
Condemned	11	
No. 5	17	73
No. 6	6	10
No Established Grade	4	
Total	3070	2039
Winter Wheat—		
No. 2 Alberta Red	7	
No. 3 Alberta Red	6	
No. 2 White Winter	1	
No. 3 White Winter	2	
Rejected 1	1	
No. 4 Red Winter	1	
No. 5 Red Winter	3	
Total	21	13
Oats—		
No. 1 C.W.	29	
No. 2 C.W.	1246	
No. 3 C.W.	181	
Rejected	54	
No Grade	2	
Extra No. 1 Feed	70	
No. 1 Feed	50	
No. 2 Feed	26	
No. 2 Mixed	6	
Total	1664	641

Barley—

No. 3 Extra	1	
No. 3	32	
No. 4	40	
Rejected	10	
No Grade	2	
Total	135	66
Flax—		
No. 1 N.W. Man.	19	
No. 1 Man.	6	
Rejected	3	
No Grade	2	
Total	30	23
Grand Total	4920	2784

SPRAY FOR POTATO BLIGHT

Spraying for early blight on late varieties of the rural New Yorker type of potatoes has proved profitable at the Minnesota experiment station in the last two years. For the late varieties of this type the first application may be delayed until the earliest varieties in the neighborhood show signs of the presence of this disease, when the spraying should be no longer delayed. Since the plants are usually of fair size by this time, the first application should be made with two nozzles per row, using from sixty to seventy-five gallons per acre, and the same for all subsequent applications. The frequency of spraying should be about every ten days, except in rainy weather, when it should be made more frequently, as was above recommended for early varieties.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JUNE 29 to JULY 5, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cwt. 3 cwt.	3°	4°	Rej.	Feed	1NW 1Man. Rej.			
JUNE																						
29	100½	97½	93½											83½	32							
30	98½	95½	91½											83½								
JULY																						
1																						
2																						
4	100½	97½	93											84½								
5	102½	99½	96											84½		45				190		



Grain Growers!

Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over TEN THOUSAND FARMERS have consigned their grain to us this season and all are SATISFIED. The confidence the farmers are placing in THEIR OWN COMPANY is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to YOUR OWN COMPANY, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is YOUR COMPANY. We want you to make use of it.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

BONDED

LICENSED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA

PEDLARIZE FOR FIRE-PREVENTION

BE READY for fire, by all means. Provide every possible means for putting it out. Equip your house, your barn, all your buildings, with water-buckets, chemical extinguishers—hose and water pressure if possible. **But pay even more attention to fire-prevention!** Build, or remodel the buildings you have, in such a way that fire will have the least chance to harm them. **Lessen your fire risk—especially if you live in a frame house.**

The Average Frame House Is A Fire-Trap

Fire did \$50,000 damage in Canada every day of 1909! More than **sixty per cent.** of that great loss was on **frame buildings!** Naturally. For, even in the cities, with their up-to-date fire-fighting outfits, firemen count the ordinary frame house a 'goner' once the flames get a real start. The frame-house on fire is tinder-box—its inmates are lucky to escape with their lives—even in the cities. How are you fixed today to fight fire in your dwelling?—in your barn?—in your wagon-shed? If fire started in your kitchen late tonight, would you and your folks get out alive?

If your barn caught, would your stock be saved? And, even if you were lucky and only the buildings suffered, would insurance repay you for your losses? You risk a very great deal if you live in a frame house; or if you have anything valuable in a frame barn. Yet you can do much to prevent fire. And you can, easily and cheaply, practically isolate every room in your house so perfectly that—if fire does start in any room—the fire can be confined to that room alone. Pedlarizing will do that, and more.

Pedlarizing Reduces Fire Risk Fully 80 Per Cent.

"Pedlarizing" is sheathing any building, inside and out, with **Fireproof sheet Steel**—in the several forms illustrated by the pictures here. For the roof, Oshawa Steel Shingles, guaranteed to make a good roof for 25 years or a new roof free. For the outer walls, Pedlar Steel Siding—surfaced to imitate brick, cut stone, dressed stone, etc. For the ceilings and sidewalls of the interior, Pedlar Art Steel—more than 2,000 beautifully embossed patterns. A balloon frame of cheap lumber, with the necessary trim, flooring, and some

furring, and these Pedlarizing materials, make a stancher, handsomer house than any frame building ever was; and make the building **eighty per cent. less liable to fire damage** than the usual type of brick building. Such a structure is practically **fire-proof**. There is nothing about it to burn except the furnishings, floors and doors. Yet such a building is most economical in first cost—and cheaper than even a brick building in final cost, because it will outlast one.

Fire-Prevention By Pedlarizing Costs But Little

Whether you are erecting a new house or barn, or you think of repairing an old one, you will do well to inquire well into this Pedlarizing proposition. Consult with us first, and then with your builder or architect. Hold no prejudice against sheet steel for interior finish because it is comparatively new; don't think there is anything cheap-looking about Pedlar Siding for outer walls; don't imagine wood-shingles are cheaper than Oshawa Steel Shingles. Let us tell you the reasons for your choosing this practical, most economical and most effective way to prevent fire and to minimize fire-damage to the lowest degree. Let us

make it plain to you that many of the so-called "fire-proof" buildings in the big cities are not so well-guarded against fire as a frame-skeleton plated with Pedlar steel in the way we have outlined here. Any fire-insurance agent will inform you on the difference in the rate as between a frame house and a Pedlarized house. You will then see that this one item alone saves a good slice of the cost of Pedlarizing. Yet such a construction as we have suggested above is actually cheaper by twenty per cent. than an ordinary frame building! Nor does it require experts to erect it. Consult us for full details. Write us to-day.

Pedlarizing Does Much MORE Than Fire-Proof

Protects against dampness

Pedlarized buildings are wholly free from dampness. The inner walls will not "sweat," because there is a dead-air space between them and the Pedlar Siding of the outer walls. And this same dead-air space, formed by the studding, makes a perfect barrier to dampness penetrating from the outside. Oshawa-shingled roofs are rain-tight, as well as fire-proof and lightning-proof; and they are so ventilated that, although water-tight (guaranteed for 25 years) they will not sweat on the under-side as common shingles must.

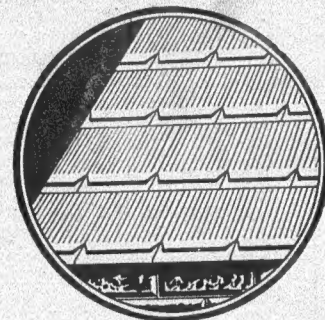
Cattle thrive better in Pedlarized barns. You save on feed, too, by Pedlarizing; for the stock do not have to eat so much for bodily warmth's sake. You see, Pedlarized buildings are easier to keep warm in winter. The sheer sheet steel that armors them against fire also helps bar out the cold. Pedlarizing makes houses wind-tight. In fuel saved alone you regain your outlay.

Shields from the heat

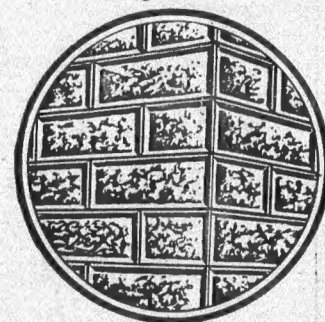
And, in summer's blazing sun, you will find the interior of a Pedlarized building cooler than any brick house in your neighborhood. Roof, walls and ceilings of heavy sheet steel bar the entry of the heat. **Cooler in summer; warmer in winter; dry at all seasons**—this is what Pedlarizing does for houses, barns, any building.

Makes houses sanitary

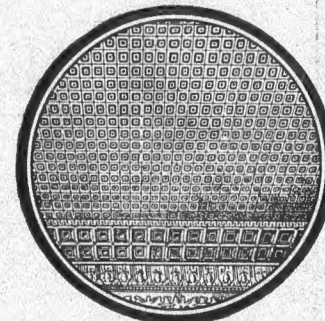
And it does more. For Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls, beautifully embossed in deep, richly-ornamental patterns, can be decorated in any color scheme you prefer; and yet these ceilings and walls, without a crevice or a seam to harbor dirt, dust, germs or vermin, can be washed as you would wash a pane of glass! If there has been disease in a Pedlarized room, the whole interior can be scrubbed with antiseptics and made really sanitary. Any room in a Pedlarized house can be kept clean with the least effort. Pedlarizing makes buildings healthful—as well as fireproof, damp-proof, warmer in winter, cooler in summer.



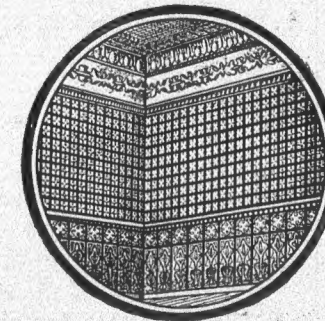
Oshawa Shingles protect any roof perfectly. Good for 100 years. Guaranteed for 25 years. Cost little.



Pedlar Steel Siding armors a building against fire and wet. Handsome enough for any place. Many patterns.



Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings adorn and protect. Cannot crack. Seams invisible. Hundreds of new styles ready.



Pedlar Art Steel Side Walls are sanitary. Washable. Beautiful to look at. Easily put on. Fireproof.



THESE pictures but faintly suggest the merits of my Pedlarizing Specialties. Please send for full details.

G. H. Pedlar

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